

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## NEW ENGLAND PARK SYSTEM IS ADVOCATED

Expansion of Tourist Travel Requires States' Support, Mr. Buttrick Says

## NEED OF CONTINUOUS PUBLICITY STRESSED

Success of Maine Campaign Is Outlined by Mr. Ricker—Farm and Park Co-ordinated

Plans for the development of more publicly owned recreational land throughout New England, particularly in the form of parks, were laid before the New England recreational conference meeting at the Hotel Statler today.

P. L. Buttrick, secretary of the Connecticut Forestry Association, told the conference that such a step is necessary if the New England states are to be enabled to expand substantially their tourist travel. The meeting was held under the auspices of the New England council.

"The foundation of the enormous recreational development of parts of the West is not alone to the scenery, much of it finer than ours, but to the fact that most of it is publicly owned either as national parks or national forests, and is protected from destruction and made available for public use by the Federal Government," Mr. Buttrick said in urging the conference to sponsor similar projects here.

### Variety of Attractions

More than 100 members of the council's committee on recreational resources and others concerned in their promotion were present at today's sessions. Hiram W. Ricker, chairman of the committee, opened the conference with a brief address in which he said that "no section of America has a greater variety of attractions for the vacationist than New England."

Mr. Ricker stressed especially the need for a co-ordinated and sustained advertising campaign to make New England's advantages known to the country.

"Maine has already started upon this enterprise and as the fruits of its efforts it can point to the fact that the valuation of the State's resources has been increased \$25,000,000 in the past two years by the intensive development of summer tourist and recreational facilities," Mr. Ricker said. "Fully \$10,000,000 was spent by summer people in Maine last year."

### Diverse Interests Represented

A diversity of speakers, representing the railroad, hotel, automobile club, advertising, and other industrial and civic interests of New England, discussed the problem of further developing the recreational resources of this section from various viewpoints.

Taking continental United States as a whole, almost 8 per cent of its land area is publicly owned and therefore open to public recreation in one form or another, Mr. Buttrick pointed out.

"In one highly advertised western state it amounts to over 30 per cent," he said. "In New England only one-half of 1 per cent is publicly owned and, therefore, perpetually available for public recreation. One of our competitors in this recreation business is New York State. It has 7 per cent of its lands publicly owned and available for public recreation.

"What public recreational areas mean in terms of tourist traffic is indicated by the fact that over 2,000,000 people visited the western national parks last summer, and over 13,000,000 visited the National Forests."

The commercial advantages of public recreational areas is obvious to our competitors in the southern states, who are petitioning Congress and carrying on strong propaganda to have national parks created and

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 6)

## GERMANY DISCUSSES REICHSWEHR ISSUE

Want of Confidence in Otto Gessler Voted Down

By Wires

BERLIN, March 31—A vote of want of confidence in Dr. Otto Gessler, Minister of Defense, introduced by the Leftists in the course of the debate on the army and navy budget, was rejected by a strong majority in the Reichstag, and thus the campaign against the Minister of Defense and for the republicanization of the Reichswehr, which started last fall, has ended in failure.

The demands raised by the Liberals that the Reichswehr should be cut loose from Nationalist organizations and strive to come to an understanding with the people remained practically unheeded. Almost one-half of the Reichstag, however, was convinced that the Reich is spending too much money on its small army and navy and wish a reduction of the budget by 10 per cent. Government parties, who had to make use of their last man if they wish to prevent this when the third reading takes place.

### MINE WAGE PACTS SIGNED

TERRE HAUTE, Ind. (AP)—A number of Indiana coal operators have signed separate agreements with officials of the local district of the United Mine Workers to continue work under the present Jacksonville contract pending the adoption of a new basic wage scale for the central competitive field.

## Boston Chosen by Educators for Superintendence Sessions

10,000 Delegates From United States and Canada Expected for Convention of N. E. A. Group—City and State United in Invitation

Educational and civic interests of Boston have won their program to bring to this city the annual winter convention of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, composed of those engaged in supervisory or administrative positions in education in the state, county, city and town, as well as their deputies and assistants. The convention will be held in Boston next February, it is announced today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its convention bureau.

Upward of 10,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention.

Owing to lack of necessary facilities to handle so large a convention comfortably and adequately in prior years, the efforts of the convention bureau of the chamber, the state Department of Education, and the Boston School Committee, to bring the meeting to Boston, have not been successful until this year, when a joint invitation by Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education in Massachusetts; Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools of Boston; Gerrit Fort, of the Boston Chamber and others, was accepted by the association.

Big Gathering Looked For

Because this department of the N. E. A. has never before met in New England, it is expected that the attendance at the Boston convention will be exceptionally large, partly because of the historic, commercial and educational attractions of Boston and New England and partly because of the program that has been planned.

Canada Also Represented

Membership is scattered all over the United States and Canada, so the convention will bring people from all parts of the two countries. The meetings will be held during the period, Feb. 25 to March 1, inclusive, of next year, in Mechanics Building and other meeting places in Boston.

Practical problems of educational work are discussed at the meetings of the convention and of the allied groups which assemble at the same time. Chief among the objects of the convention is to discover the best things in education that may be applied in the most effective way in the classrooms of the country.

Major subjects to be discussed include how teachers may participate in building courses of study in cooperation with the administrative officers; what are the advantages of

DETROIT PLANS CIVIC CENTER

**Mussolini Sought Dr. Gilbert's Aid**

**Latter Too Busy With State Duties, However, to Help Fascism**

Mussolini has been seeking the services of Arthur W. Gilbert, Commissioner of Agriculture for Massachusetts, to help Fascism solve its farm problem, it became known today.

Dr. Gilbert told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he had talked with Mussolini about the proposal some time ago when he was in Europe and that they had discussed Italy's agricultural situation.

Italy's dictator wanted Dr. Gilbert to help him particularly in the matter of increasing the fertility of the farm land in order to put the Nation's agricultural industry on a self-sustaining and more prosperous basis and to increase the crops for home consumption.

Dr. Gilbert, an authority on agriculture, and one of the American delegates to the world economic conference at Geneva, said that his state had made it impossible for him to accept Mussolini's proposal.

**NEW TRIAL DENIED HARRY F. SINCLAIR**

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Harry F. Sinclair, convicted of contempt of the Senate, was denied a new trial today by Justice Hitz in the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

**INDEX OF THE NEWS**

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1927  
Local

Park Program Given Council...  
Boston Wins Educators' Convention...  
Car Registration, Near Normal...  
Chamber Backs "El" Policy...  
Radio Tonight...  
Newspaper Divides Tax View...  
4B  
Million-Sale Auto...  
5B  
Flower Crowd Divides Interest...  
5B

General

Detroit Plans Civic Center...  
1  
Ford Mishap Dims Interest in Suit...  
1  
Chinese Mob Tears Down American...  
1  
Chiang Opposes Reds...  
1  
University Women Deny Communism...  
1  
Moderation—Neutral to Chinese...  
1  
Americanization Progress...  
1  
Michigan Avenue Takes New Step...  
1  
Powers Study Draft Demands...  
1  
Canada's Part in Conference Defended...  
1  
New York's Own...  
1  
Coal Strike Hinges on Wages...  
1  
Destroyers to Go to Tsingtao...  
1  
Democratic Foreign in Russia...  
1  
New Latin America Policy Head...  
1  
The Makers Save Rubber...  
1  
British Birth Control...  
1  
Women of India Seek Education...  
1  
Newspaper Men and School Plan...  
1  
Michigan Street Can't be Commed...  
1  
Italian Trade Unions Dissolve...  
1  
Financial

Stocks Rally After Weakness...  
12  
N. Y. Stock and Boston Stocks...  
12  
New York Stock Market...  
12  
Good Canadian Trade Outlook...  
12  
New York Bond Market...  
12  
Chicago Steel Output Gains...  
12  
Sports

American Bowlers Congress...  
11  
Canadian-American Hockey Review...  
11  
United States Girls' Indoor Tennis...  
11  
Chicago Intercollegiate Basketball...  
11

Features

Radio...  
Sunset Stories...  
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog...  
The Story of a Girl...  
Our Young Folk Page...  
The Home Forum...  
Bonds

Architecture, Art, Theaters, Musical Events

What They Are Saying...  
13

In the Lighter Vein...  
13

Letters to the World...  
13

Letters to the Editor...  
13

The Learned Blacksmith...  
13

The Week in Rome...  
13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

13

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13

are now engaged in setting up a great barbed-wire barrier stretching the length of the Avenue Edward VII.

The anti-foreign feeling in China, which first manifested itself in concerted agitation in the Yangtze valley several months ago and then led up to the disturbing events of the last few weeks, is rapidly spreading not only through the territory under Nationalist control but northward into the provinces of Shantung and Shensi. Upon learning of this, the American missions are sending word to their agents in these places to leave their posts and seek places of safety posthaste.

The native city of Shanghai, already seething with labor unrest, may see further disturbances when the campaign of the newly organized "association for a 50 per cent rent reduction" gets under way. Resolutions adopted by this organization stipulate that members shall offer only their usual rents to their landlords and if this is refused, the tenants shall pay nothing.

#### Position In Yangtze Valley

The general situation in the Yangtze Valley and in Shanghai is as strained as ever. Reports from up-river points show increasing anti-foreign agitation, especially in Nanking and Hankow.

There is no evidence that the Chinese here or elsewhere along the Yangtze realize the nature of the outrages against the foreigners at Nanking. Nationalist propaganda is successfully declaring that no Nationalist troops participated in the excess, and is laying all the emphasis on the bombardment by the American and British warships.

To a broad extent, however, successfully, an effort is in the making to secure the distribution of only Nationalist-inspired news through the Chinese newspapers. This aim has apparently been attained in all places controlled by the Cantonese.

#### DODGE OFFERS NEW CAR

DETROIT (AP)—Production of a new six-cylinder Dodge automobile to sell for \$1650, will be begun next month. Edwin G. Wilmer, president of the company announced today that the machine will be produced in a plant which has just been completed by Wilmer said.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, continues through Saturday. Flower show, Horticultural Hall, continues through Sunday evening.

Drama "A Great Adventure," "The King," by the Dramatic Workshop of Boston, Fine Arts Theater, 8:15.

Dinner of the National League of Commission Merchants, Hotel Statler, 7:30. Meeting of the Boston Special Teachers Club, Hotel Statler.

Citizenship forum, Y. M. C. A., 8:30. Address, "Chemical Warfare," by Major Alonzo Fries, U. S. A., Boston City Club, 8.

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Paine Hall, Harvard, 8:15.

#### Music

Jordan Hall—Harry Hughes, baritone, 8:15.

#### Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudville, 2:30. Copley—"The Great Train," 8:30.

Park—Mrs. Fluke in "Ghosts," 8:15. Plymouth—"Queen High," 8:15.

Shubert—"The Vagabond King," 8:15.

Repertory—"The Wizard," 8:15.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guided tour through the galleries Tuesday through Saturday. Sunday talks at 6:30 p. m., admission free.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Pays days Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.

Copley Gallery—Paintings by Alice Rose, Harvard, Boston—Block prints by Elizabeth Keith.

Goodspeed—"Cuckoo" Japanese prints. Gurney—Boston Artists—Paintings by Lester Stevens.

Grace Horne Galleries—Screens and decorative paintings by Carl Saxlid; South African—Paintings by Carl Saxlid.

Doll & Richards—Water colors by George Macknight; etchings by Frederick G. Vose Gallery—Etchings by Blamfield and Broet.

Boston Art Club—Models for proposed statue of the Pioneer Woman.

Art and Crafts—Wax miniatures by Ruth Burke.

#### EVENTS TOMORROW

Massachusetts Laundry Owners' Association, exhibits and meetings all day. Hotel Statler.

Exhibit, Boston Architectural Club, Rogers Building, Boylston Street, 10:15, continues through April 9.

#### Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

#### THE

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Founded 1905 by Mary Baker Eddy.

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## POWERS STUDY DRAFT DEMANDS

### British Favor Concerted Action Against the Nationalists in China

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Draft demands, prepared for presentation to the Chinese Nationalist authorities in connection with the anti-foreign outrages in Nanking, are being considered by the powers. Official quarters say the question of the action to be taken in the event that the Nationalists refuse to comply with the demands is also under consideration.

The British official view is that the acts committed at Nanking are not easily to be forgiven, and that it is a case for concerted action by the nations affected.

All the British subjects at Changsha, Hunan Province, except the consul and one woman, are reported by the Exchange Telegraph to have left for Shanghai. One gunboat remains there. Six Spanish priests, including one wounded in the recent rioting at Wuhu, have left that city for Shanghai, the dispatch adds.

#### Evacuation Plan Prepared

The situation at Foochow is quiet. The British consul is in close touch with the Chinese authorities and does not anticipate trouble. The local foreign affairs commissioner and the Chinese naval authorities appear well disposed and have given assurance that they will support the demands.

A plan of evacuation, however, has been prepared in event of necessity, and a service guard of 29 has been detailed to prevent Nationalists from approaching the foreign quarter.

Put purporting to reflect the general feeling in Shanghai over the situation growing out of the anti-foreign movement among the Chinese, Reuter's correspondent today cables: "Foreigners here realize fully the gravity of the issue at stake—withdrawal from the Yangtze valley or some definite, quick action by the powers.

#### Storming of Defenses Denied

"There is scarcely an American or a British in China who sees any possible alternative. They are waiting anxiously for the joint decision of London, Washington and Tokyo regarding the Nanking outrages, with the facts of which each government is fully acquainted."

Reuter's Hong Kong correspondent says he is reliably informed that there are at present more than 300 Americans in and around Canton who have not been officially advised to evacuate the city.

In a statement, forwarded by Reuters correspondent, the French Consulate-General at Shanghai denies the reported storming of defenses of the French concession by mob. He explained that a small crowd of loafers began stoning the barricades but that a sentry fired a shot in the air and the crowd disappeared.

The statement also denied the report that the Consul-General interfered personally in the affair, which was described as "merely a small police incident."

Regarding the forcible removal of two iron gates from the borders of the concession, the French explanation is that the gates no longer formed part of the main defenses, but had been superseded by barbed wire entanglements placed immediately.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and some-what colder tonight. Friday increasing coldness; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Southern New England: Fair and somewhat colder in northeastern Massachusetts; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds, becoming northeast Friday.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds.

**Official Temperatures**

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 42 Memphis ..... 66

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Los Angeles ..... 52

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:00 p. m.; Friday, 10:25 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:38 p. m.

**NOW OPEN** 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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**Pageant of Style**

LIVING MODELS—PARIS FASHIONS

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ately behind them. The episode, the statement said, therefore is regarded as unimportant.

**Chen Expected in Shanghai**

Eugene Chen, Cantonese Foreign Minister, is expected to arrive in Shanghai within a day or two to demand the early surrender of the international and French settlements there, says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from its Shanghai correspondent, Sir Percival Phillips.

Concurrently with Chen's arrival, the dispatch says, the Cantonese are expected to launch a powerful propaganda offensive to counteract the Nanking disorders of last week.

With the arrival of the head of the Nationalist Press Bureau, whom the dispatch describes as the chief Nationalist propagandist, arrived in Shanghai last night to prepare the way for Chen.

Chen's friends in Shanghai are quoted as declaring that the powers need not expect an apology from him for the Nanking disorders, but only a general expression of regret. These informants, the dispatch says, say that the Nationalist Government will offer to investigate fully the occurrence at Nanking, and if the guilt of Nationalist soldiers is established to their satisfaction, to punish the culprits fully and make full reparation to the surviving victims.

#### Holland to Remain Neutral

By Wireless via Post Telegraph from Haifa

THE HAGUE, March 31—The Naval Minister declared in the Second Chamber that Holland will maintain strict neutrality in China's civil war. The commander of the Dutch cruiser Sumatra, now at Shanghai to safeguard Dutch interests, has received orders not to take part in the fight against the regular Chinese armies, but only to co-operate in maintaining order in the city.

Holland's attitude toward China is not only of theoretical importance, as hundreds of thousands of Chinese in the Dutch East Indies are keenly watching the Government's moves.

At a combined meeting of all Chinese societies at Bandong, Java, a petition was drawn up and sent to the Chinese Government, urging it to take steps for a revision of all Sino-Dutch treaties, in order to secure for China a most-favored nation position and the withdrawal of extra-territorial rights.

#### "RAMBLERS" WILL HEAR OF FIELD-FOREST FOLK

"The Ramblers" of the Field and Forest Club will meet at the Children's Museum of Boston next Sunday. Mrs. Inez Scott Harlow, curator at the museum, will give a talk at 4 p. m. on "Homes of Field and Forest."

The museum gives convincing evidence that spring is really here, for from the lecture room upstairs is heard the peeping of baby frogs, while in the reading room aquarium is a big frog, as well as little turtle.

The skunk cabbage, first flower of spring, the spice bush and twigs of the red maple, will also be found blossoming in the building.

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## MINERS' STRIKE HINGES ON WAGE

Retention of \$7.50 Scale Is Issue in Central Competitive Field

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The wage scale of \$7.50 a day is the issue that is shutting down coal mines in the central competitive field—Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and western Pennsylvania—with the expiration of the basic \$7.50 wage; operators declare they cannot compete with nonunion fields of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee at this figure.

Approximately 150,000 union miners will be affected, but no public inconvenience is anticipated because of big coal stocks on hand. The union demands a continuation of the basic \$7.50 wage; operators declare they cannot compete with nonunion fields of West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee at this figure.

The Jacksonville agreement, negotiated three years ago, has given the United Mine Workers considerable losses of territory and control. At the back of the demand for the \$7.50 wage is the additional and prolonged irregularity of employment admittedly brought on by overdevelopment of the soft coal industry as a whole. Figures illustrating the remarkable irregularity of employment which is felt first by the miner and his family have been prepared by government sources here.

Worked 215 Days a Year

For the thirty years up to 1920 it is shown that the coal miner averaged only 215 days' work annually in 308 possible working days. In other words the miner was laid off about one day in three, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, over a period of three decades.

Since the period of the Jacksonville agreement and following the World War, intermittency of labor has been even more accentuated. The union miner, it is believed has not averaged more than 180 days a year for the nation, with a somewhat higher average in the non-union fields.

Instead of multiplying the accepted union wage of \$7.50 a day by six days a week, the miners assert, and taking the \$45 thus obtained as the usual return for the coal digger, the prolonged periods in which there is no work available at all must be considered.

Annual Wage Counts

It is the annual wage and not the day wage that is important. An official bulletin of the United States Department of Labor estimates the average annual wage of soft coal miners, union and non-union alike, in 1924, as \$1128.

On the other hand the operators reply that they are faced with disastrous competition from nonunion fields, and that wages, which constitute 70 per cent of the cost of coal production, must be lowered if they are not to go out of business.

The union fields close to the big markets have lost part of the advantage of position, it is claimed, since the Interstate Commerce Commission granted discriminatory rates with a preferential to southern fields. As a whole the coal from the Virginias, Kentucky and Tennessee is held to be somewhat superior to that from the Central Competitive Field.

In the present shutdown the test of the union's strength is expected in the Pittsburgh district, where the Pittsburgh Coal Company, one of the largest of the country's producers, has abrogated the Jacksonville agreement and proceeded on an independent basis. The union faces a severe test here, and it is felt it may find difficulty in holding this important area.

## CHIANG OPPOSES REDS IN HANKOW

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives remain in control it is believed there will be little cause for anxiety.

To Protect Foreigners

Chiang's plan to newspaper corresponds today for an understanding, and his stand for peaceful negotiations rather than force in the final Chinese settlement are regarded here as the most hopeful development since the Nationalists occupied the

Our Portland

Fireproof  
Depository,  
16th and Sandy Blvd.

## FRANCE AGAIN IN OPPOSITION

Difficulty Is Reaching Compromise With British, German and American Views

### RULES TO BE TIGHTER FOR MEXICAN BORDER

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, March 31.—Military effectives who can be employed immediately on the outbreak of war without being mobilized, may be subject to limitation and their period of training shortened are the main points of agreement so far reached in the discussions of the preparatory disarmament conference on the draft treaties on the limitation of armaments presented by Viscount Cecil and M. Paul-Boncour. But the question as to whether trained reserves should be included in visible strength has been held over for future discussion owing to the difficulty of arriving at a compromise between the British and French viewpoints.

In the meanwhile Hugh Gibson, on behalf of the United States Government, has suggested a possible way out of the difficulty by proposing the full publication of the list of reserves and the possibility of limiting not only the number of soldiers called up, year by year, and the period of service, but also reserve equipment.

Mr. Gibson, while admitting the difficulty of limiting reserves in the present circumstances owing to the large number of trained men left over from the war, objected to the wide definition given by the French to reserves, which he maintained should only include men who had received military training.

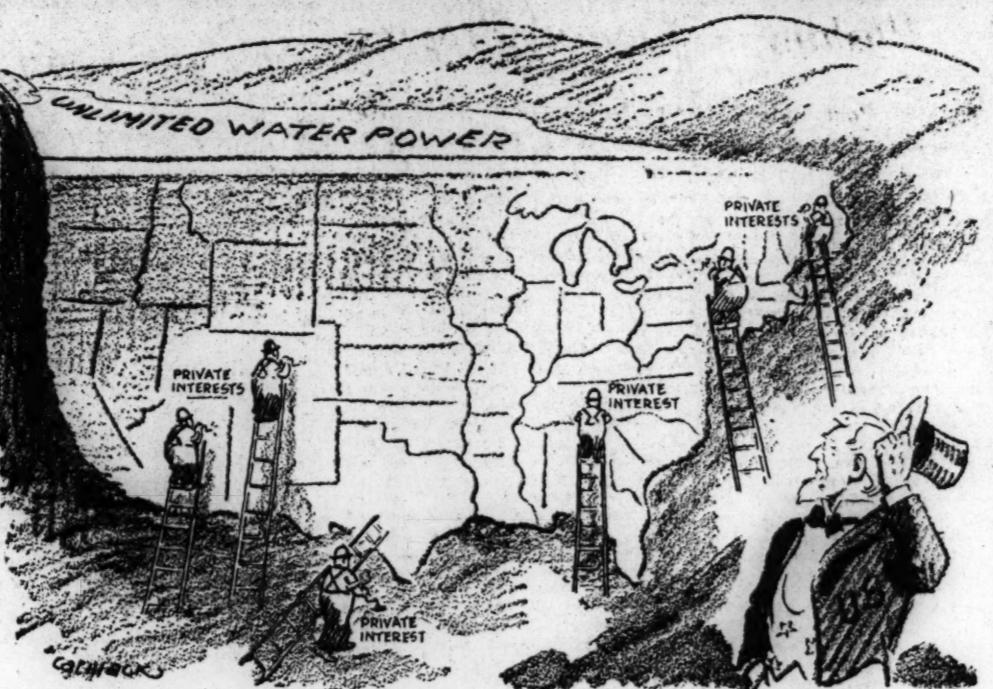
He also emphasized the important part reserves played in the military strength of armies, insisting on the absolute necessity of a clear picture of the actual armed strength of each country, the value of the different categories of reserves to be subsequently determined. Therefore the American view which is directed to regional agreements, is not opposed to the possibility of the reduction of trained reserves if the powers concerned will accept such

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To Protect Foreigners

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## Uncle Sam—"Perhaps It's Time I Was Getting Busy, Too"



## CANADA'S PART IS DEFENDED

### Minister of Justice Explains in Parliament Dominion's Course

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31 (Special)—Defense of Canada's part in the last Imperial Conference by Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, occupied the greater part of yesterday's parliamentary debate. "The Imperial Conference has crystallized what was the logical outcome of the development of the Empire," and the report of the conference was a "final, unequivocal acceptance of the principle of unity and freedom," among the nations which composed the British Commonwealth, he said.

While there had once been talk of an Imperial Confederation, such an idea was no longer popular with Canadians, who would never consent to having their affairs submerged in, or settled by, a central body, he explained, and the Imperial Conference attained the same results simply by friendly intercourse.

Referring to treaty-making, the Minister stated that in future "treaties will be made and signed, not by and for the British Empire, but by and for Great Britain and such other portions of the Empire as may be concerned in those treaties"; and also that they would be made by the King, not in the name of the British Empire, but on behalf of Great Britain and whatever section of the Empire might be signatory.

Canadian treaties will be signed by a plenipotentiary appointed by the King upon the recommendation of the Canadian Government, and the conferring of power also will rest with the Canadian Government, having the same prerogatives and powers as the King, who was recognized as the "keystone of the structure."

### MRS. FISKE DEFENDS ANIMALS IN SPEECH

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, now appearing in Boston in Upton's "Ghosts," spoke today at the Women's City Club against the use of steel traps in the hunting of bears, foxes and other animals. Mrs. Fiske was the guest at luncheon in the clubhouse, with the president, Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther, presiding.

Mrs. Fiske is an active worker in behalf of animals. She believes that civilized man owes them protection and proper care at all times. She was one of the very few who came out originally in behalf of mules in certain oil regions in the west a few years ago.

He also emphasized the important part reserves played in the military strength of armies, insisting on the absolute necessity of a clear picture of the actual armed strength of each country, the value of the different categories of reserves to be subsequently determined. Therefore the American view which is directed to regional agreements, is not opposed to the possibility of the reduction of trained reserves if the powers concerned will accept such

### CLAM CHOWDER

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## FORDS

POWER-MILEAGE

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## ITALIAN TROOPS NOT IN ALBANIA

Investigator Says Reports Are "Absurd"—"Perilous Zone" However Admitted

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Respecting disquieting rumors concerning Albania, a special investigation correspondent of the Daily Mail says that while the situation perhaps still hangs fire in Europe, it has its fantastic side owing to absurd reports circulating in the surrounding districts that 65,000 Italian troops are occupying Albania. One of the strength of this, he adds, committees are appealing to the mountaineers to join the general Slav crusade to expel the "invaders."

The correspondent, whose dispatch was sent on Wednesday from Tirana, declares there are no Italian troops whatever in Albania. He says there has been much movement of Jugoslav troops, guns and munitions in the neighborhood of Dibra and Struga, near the eastern frontier of Albania, but that he can only speculate as to the purpose. The district in question is described as "a perilous zone, as it admits of an attack on Tirana being delivered from the east without great difficulty."

"The whole Balkan scene," he adds, "is filled with leaders who play upon an ignorance which they themselves largely share."

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 31 (AP)—All kinds of reports of military activities in Albania continue to be reported by the Yugoslav newspapers. Politik prints an interview with Basil Kaluzsi, formerly right hand man of Ahmed Zogu, President of Albania, but now in disgrace, in which he is quoted as saying that 13 classes are under mobilization and that all men between the ages of 20 and 33 are under arms, while Italian munitions are being landed feverishly at Durazzo, Aylona and other points along the coast.

Newspaper dispatches from Podgoritzka declare that Albanian troops are active all along the frontier. They quote travelers from Skadar as saying that numerous bodies of peasants, armed with modern carbines, are patrolling the frontier in case the partisans of Bishop Fan S. Noli, former Premier, start a movement.

FENCE ON COMMON TO BAR JAY WALKER

"Jay walking" across Boylston Street between Tremont and Park Square is to be ended through a contract for the erection of a \$7500 iron fence along the Common for that distance, while next year, William P. Long, chairman of the Board of Park Commissioners, plans to complete the fencing in the Common by the erection of a similar iron fence from Tremont and Boylston to Park Street. The Boylston Street section is to be completed by June 1, next.

## STATE MOTOR REGISTRATIONS ARE NEARER NORMAL RECORD

Revenues Decrease From \$7,164,826 to \$6,958,702 in Three-Month Period—February's Favorable Road Conditions Helped Overcome Losses

With the favorable weather conditions during February, the registration of motor vehicles in Massachusetts assumed a more normal aspect. During the month, 25,235 passenger cars were registered compared with 13,616 in the same month of 1926.

It will be remembered, however, that several severe storms took place in that month a year ago and this greatly retarded registrations. In addition, thousands of motorists delayed registration of cars in December and January last because of the compulsory insurance law. For the three months ended Feb. 28, last, passenger

	February 3 months	February 3 months
Passenger cars	25,235	34,158
Commercial cars	2,276	6,826
Buses	15	1,065
Motorcycles	241	827
Motor cycle dealers	3	33
Manufacturers and dealers	2,584	1,772
Licence renewals	13,123	49,049
Examinations	3,600	9,708
Total fees	\$350,594	\$6,958,702
	\$253,270	\$7,164,826

### FLIERS REACH VENEZUELA

CARACAS, Venezuela, (AP)—The three airplanes of the United States Army good will squadron nearing the end of their flight over Central and South American countries, arrived at Puerto Cabello, near Caracas, from Port of Spain, Trinidad. They were greeted by Lieutenant Weddington and Whitehead, who will continue the homeward voyage.



How long since you have had a valuable new idea?



THERE are two kinds of salary increases.

The first is the *little* increase. It comes about in this way. The Directors say: "Jones is a faithful man. It would be inconvenient to replace him. We'd better give him a few dollars a week more."

The second kind is the *big* increase. It comes about in this way. The Directors say: "Smith is full of ideas. If we don't keep him some competitor will take him, or he will go into business for himself. We'd better give him a real boost."

The function of the Alexander Hamilton Institute is to give men ideas which they can exchange for larger incomes, more responsible positions, greater confidence in themselves. The ideas are gathered from the most successful men in business everywhere, and compiled in the Modern Business Course and Service.

How much do these ideas cost? Says Mr. J. O. Roser, executive in the Pittsfield plant of the General Electric Company: "It's surprising to consider that the Course is available at a cost which is less than the average man spends for amusement."

How much are these ideas worth? "Within a few months after I received the Service," says President Charles A. Rogers of the Michigan Dental Supply Company, "I had already received my money's worth in the valuable ideas the Course had given me."

Alexander Hamilton Institute  
Executive Training for Business Men

5401 Hamilton Avenue  
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Good Manufacturing Practices

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Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

## MAYOR DEFINES HIS TAX VIEWS

Upholds Stand for \$13 Limit for City Against the Governor's \$12.50

Members of the House of Representatives, who today approached the question of fixing the tax limit for the city of Boston, had before them the statement of Mayor Nichols that to adopt the use of back taxes to reduce the limit below \$13, as recommended by Governor Fuller, would mean abandonment of the "pay-as-you-go" policy and an increase of city government costs for interest on borrowings.

The Governor's message, recommending an amendment to set the limit at \$12.50 instead of the \$13 passed by the Legislature, was postponed, after reading yesterday, to come up for action early on today's calendar.

### Plan Unsound, Says Mayor

The statement made by Mayor Nichols after announcement of the Governor's recommendations brought out a direct difference of opinion on the city's financial policies, the Mayor asserting that what the Governor advised as sound would be in fact unsound.

"The recommendation, if adopted, leaves the Mayor in a choice but to adopt financial methods which he has publicly opposed as unsound in order to obtain a sufficient amount to maintain the city departments in a satisfactory manner."

"The proposal to use back taxes in the financing of our principal budget is not a new one."

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### Likens City to Business

"The manner in which back taxes are now handled by the city is exactly similar to the manner in which accounts receivable are handled in the business world."

"His excellency says that the law provides that the taxes shall be collected within one year from the due date, and that it certainly would not seem reasonable to allow a municipality to assess the citizens a sum which would allow a surplus large enough to permit it to finance without the issuing of temporary loans."

"Restated, this language in the Governor's message assumes that the defector could not by temporary loan at the end of the year is preferable to a cash surplus and with this point of view I am unable to agree. Had this been the policy of the city last year we should not have at this moment available for computation in the tax limit the sum of \$309,000; which was the cash surplus on Dec. 31 last."

### Thinks Taxes Well Collected

"The Governor's computation illustrates the advantageous use of this surplus of \$309,000. The message says that if the city did not have a surplus it would be necessary for the collector to make a more determined effort to collect the taxes due the city."

"I do not think it would be possible to improve upon the tax collections of the city. In a period of 2 months from the due date of the tax bills the collector for the last two years has made the very creditable total collection of over 88 per cent of the tax warrant for each year. I doubt if many cities in the Commonwealth can produce a more creditable record."

"The records of the state division of accounts will disclose the low tax rates can be had from drafts upon accumulative reserve or from borrowings, and thereby the burden passed on to future taxation. This is exactly what the proposal now made accomplishes. I am aware that it cuts an extended appropriating power upon the city at the expense of the future. It is a change which I think should be avoided, one from which I would not advise the taking of an apparent present advantage. Our policy is pay-as-you-go. We have maintained it for many years under the amended charter. We ought not now to place it in jeopardy."

### SOVIET RUSSIA TO EXHIBIT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31 (AP)—Soviet Russia is to have an industrial display at the Eastern States Exposition next fall. The exhibits are now being prepared in Moscow and will be brought here by the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York, American representatives of the Soviet Government. This will be the first time a foreign government has been represented at the exposition.

### BOSTON PIANIST WINS PRIZE

Miss Hazel Hallett, Boston, who received first prize in the piano recital contest under the auspices of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs at Steinert Hall yesterday, will participate in the National contest at Chicago April 15 for a \$500 prize. Miss Norma Jean Erdman, Boston soprano, and James R. Houghton, Somerville, will represent the Federation in the vocal competition.

### FORUM TO HEAR RABBI SILVER

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, Cleveland, is to speak at the Ford Hall Forum next Sunday evening on "Democracy at the Crossroads." Preceding the address there will be a concert by the Knickerbocker String Trio. George W. Coleman will preside.

### BAN ON TRUCKS LIFTED

CONCORD, N. H., March 31 (AP)—The state highway department today lifted the ban on heavy trucks on that road from the Massachusetts boundary to the Nashua-Merrimack town line. Lifting of the ban is effective one day earlier than last year.

## Black Hawks Need Six-Goal Victory

Five Behind Bruins in Final Hockey Game of Series to Qualify

Chicago will enter tonight's contest against Boston facing a deficit of five goals. The teams are battling in the semifinal playoff for the right to meet the New York Rangers in the final of the United States division of the National Hockey League. Since the Bruins won in New York Tuesday, 6 to 1, and total goals count, the Black Hawks need five goals to tonight and six to win, providing of course, that the locals are held scoreless.

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## Motion Picture Pioneer Days Described by Marcus Loew

Once "Despised Business" Now a Leader, He Tells Harvard Audience—Answers Question, "Has Radio Interfered With Show Business?"

Marcus Loew, president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer productions, defined the origin of the combination of vaudeville and motion picture production and referred to the necessity of exhibitors who were also producers encouraging competition in picture making, when he spoke yesterday before students in the motion picture course at the Harvard School of Business Administration.

Mr. Loew told of conditions which attended his pioneering days in motion pictures. When the public was generally considering it a disgrace to be seen in the neighborhood of a motion picture theater, he said he was wondering if, after all, there was not a future for the despised business.

So Mr. Loew said he bought a penny arcade in Cincinnati. It was in the days when 5 cents was the admission charged to little box-like rooms where patrons stood up in order to see a short film flicker unstably across a cotton screen. The penny arcade he bought was run down.

He was in the process of reconstructing it when he received an invitation from a man in Covington, Ky., to "come down here and see something new in entertainment." He went. To find a brownstone house at the door of which a man sold tickets which, a moment later, he received from the hands of their purchasers in the front hall. Then he conveyed his patrons upstairs and there, on a screen, a slapstick comedy was unreel and as it was the ticket seller and ticket taker, who had, supposedly, become the "lecturer," explained the progress of what told the story had.

He did this very simply, by merely saying, to suit the action, "Now you see him coming in the door. See, he is going to steal up behind the old grandfather. Now he is going to find out if the old grandfather is asleep. He does not see the little boy standing in the corner. . . ."

But even this crude exercise convinced Mr. Loew that he had done well to buy the penny arcade which had a wall space about 50 feet square. So he hastened back to it and in the first week, showing an extraordinary full picture, but, after all, the best he could obtain, he earned \$5000 in it without spending any money for advertising.

Mr. Loew said that his idea of combining vaudeville with the showing of pictures came from a request made of him by an actor who was out of work.

Mr. Loew said he did not have such a struggle to get started as some men in the business had had because his profit on a cheap little theater was so comparatively enormous that he was able to acquire a chain of the small theaters in a short space of time.

It came to Mr. Loew finally, he said, that he might be crowded out as a mere exhibitor with the forming of the large producing organizations. His advent into the producing field confirmed what is a conviction of his, namely, that, whereas exhibiting and producing can be profitably carried on by one man, he should use his own productions on his programs less often than he uses those of his competitors.

Asked from the floor whether the radio had interfered with the progress of motion picture theaters, Mr. Loew said he thought so only upon the comparatively rare occasions when a President's message or some similar great event was being broadcast. He agreed with William Fox and other lecturers that a show might be made more successful if vaudeville or special features were added to it but that the absence of a good picture from the program would cause to be unavailing the most excellent features or acts.

Mr. Loew said he had determined to make his theaters known as "one rate" theaters, wherein admission price for the three subdivisions of the day prevailed.

## MILLIONS SAVED TO INDUSTRY AND WORKERS BY ARBITRATION

Less Than \$16,000 Spent by Conciliation Board of State in Accomplishing Peaceful Settlement of Industrial Disputes

A story of the saving of millions of dollars to Massachusetts labor and industry in potential losses through a state expenditure of less than \$16,000 is told by the Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in its section of the annual report of the Department of Labor and Industries for 1926.

This report reveals the increasing extent to which the conference table and the arbitration hearing have come into use in place of the strike and the lockout in settling industrial disputes.

The board rendered decisions in 201 cases during 1926, and 36 other cases were settled or withdrawn, each case representing a question of unemployment for scores and usually hundreds of workers and, usefulness or idleness for thousands of dollars' worth of plant equipment. Among the numerous cases brought to close, two are described in the report, each of which involved about 1500 employees. Both were settled within two months.

**Many Industries Helped**

Conciliation was effected in controversies in the billposting, building, coal, foundry, milk, plumbing, rubber, shoe, textile, transportation and upholstering industries. Arbitration awards were made in the coal, trucking and shoe business.

The Board of Conciliation and Arbitration consists of Edward Fisher, chairman; Herbert B. Wagstaff and Samuel Ross, all three of whom are associate commissioners of labor and industry and discharge a number of duties in that department. These three also constitute the state Minimum Wage Commission.

"As a result of another year's experience," the report says, "the board is more firmly convinced that industrial problems involving differences between employers and employees, such as hours, wages and working conditions, are recognized by both parties as of mutual concern. This generally results in a willingness on both sides to take up those matters for discussion and consideration and to co-operate in reaching a determination as to what is fair and reasonable. This method is always recommended by the board."

**Work Does Not Stop**

"Where such a course is followed, opportunity is afforded for adjustment of differences by the parties themselves without cessation of work, and if the parties are unable to reach an adjustment, for the board through its good offices to assist them in doing so."

"The work of the board along these lines has not only broadened, but has resulted in the advice and assistance of the board being sought of relatives, and also in making arrangements between employers and employees whereby labor controversies can be adjusted without cessation of work."

"It has been demonstrated that under such arrangements opportunity has been afforded the employer to develop his business, resulting in advantage to all concerned."

**Boy Scouts Planting Shrubs Along Roads in Washington**

The board makes the observation that last year labor controversies were less severe as well as fewer in number than in former years.

The report also shows that the conciliation work was carried on with considerably less expense than was anticipated, since expenditures for the year were \$15,973.55 out of an appropriation of \$25,000, leaving a balance of nearly \$10,000. This does not include the salaries of the board members as associate commissioners of the department.

## MAINE POWER BILLS ADVANCED

Four Measures Are Passed to Be Engrossed in the State Senate

AUGUSTA, Me., March 31 (Special)—Water-power interests today were discussing the final prospects for the four measures in the state Legislature which were passed to be engrossed yesterday by the Senate and tabled in the House until Friday after receiving two readings.

The four measures are the two Carter bills designed to strengthen the Fernald law, the Wyman bill permitting the export of surplus power under state restriction and containing a referendum clause, and the Oaks compact bill for mutual exchange of power primarily between Maine and Massachusetts and subsequently other New England states.

The water-power lineup in the Senate was disclosed for the first time yesterday. It is closer than many expected. On the recorded vote on the Smith bill, the total was 17 to 11 for engrossment of the bill, with two paired. This, in effect, meant 18 to 12.

While this test of strength can be regarded as conclusive until after the final enactment vote, it indicates a prospect that an executive veto would have enough of a margin in the Senate to sustain it.

### Prospect of Veto

Although Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has made no public announcement regarding a veto of the Smith bill, which is generally expected to pass both branches, legislative observers point to the Governor's special water power message to the Legislature in which reference is made to "grave dangers of loss of state control" which he predicted would result under the Smith plan.

Both women senators, Mrs. Katherine Allen of Penobscot County and Mrs. Dora Pinkham of Aroostook County, voted in favor of the Smith bill and against the Carter bills.

The Oaks compact bill was passed to be engrossed without a recorded vote or any debate, a condition which its supporters believe has strengthened the chances of the bill.

An increase from \$2,000,000 of 17 years ago to a present valuation of \$80,000,000 of public utilities in Maine, is cited by Charles B. Carter, Senator from Androscoggin County and author of the Carter bill, as an evidence that the Fernald anti-export law had been beneficial to the State.

Large Increase Shown

"Any law under which a certain class of business has increased 40 times in round figures in about 17 years seems to me a law beneficial to this State," said Senator Carter in support of his measure in the Senate yesterday.

"Less than half of the communities of Maine are served at the present time. More than 40 per cent of the water horsepower of Maine is developed at the present time. Does not this justify Maine's public policy of conservation, at least until all the communities are served by the hydroelectric public utility?"

"Fifty-two per cent of Maine's population lives upon farms. Less than 10 per cent of those living on farms are served with electricity. Have the public utilities of Maine kept faith with the people of the State of Maine until the companies have reasonably served all the farms? Shall the homes of the people of New Hampshire be lighted with Maine electricity when approximately 350,000 Maine farmers retire by candle light because they have no electricity?"

Senator Carter also quoted the last Republican Party platform as opposing weakening the Fernald law, and said the Smith bill "absolutely abdicates Maine's control and jurisdiction."

## Cretan and Grecian Art Alike in Some Degree, Study Reveals

Dr. Chiera, Assyriologist, Tells of Discoveries by Harvard Semitic Museum Expedition in Mesopotamia—Describes Palace

Describing the discovery by the Harvard Semitic Museum expedition in Mesopotamia of an ancient palace whose art motifs bore strong resemblance to those found in the art of Crete and Greece, Dr. Edward Chiera, professor of Assyriology at the University of Pennsylvania, told an audience gathered yesterday at the Semitic Museum that these new excavations had resulted in establishing a clearer relationship between the Cretan and Greek civilizations, and the Oriental.

The speaker, who was introduced by Prof. David Gordon Lyon, honorary curator of the museum, ascribed especially the discovery of an ancient palace found by him near the city of Kerkuk, Iraq, when he was in charge of the American School of Oriental Research in Bagdad. The palace belonged to a very rich man living in the time of Mosek. In the rooms of the house were found the complete records of his family for six generations. Over 1000 tablets, neatly inscribed, were filed away in jars and baskets, each container carefully labeled.

The discovery of these archives throws light upon a people that had hitherto been unknown. Their art and social organization argue that they belonged to a very important race, whose influence extended over the Levant and Greece. The completeness of the palace—dining room, kitchen, bath, laundry, servants' quarters, and artistic pottery—reveals a very definite social and cultural life.

The filing system is evidently no modern invention. The old gentleman in Kerkuk, 150 miles north of Bagdad, so carefully filed away his documents that, today, centuries later, the world is able to read them again and get a very clear idea of the life of the time. The landlord increased his estate at the expense

## Entire House Rolled Across Rail Bridge

Sun Porch, Brick Chimney, and All Moved 1000 Feet to Lincoln Park Site

Moving household goods is problem enough, but simple compared to moving the whole house when the building has to be "rolled" over a bridge as was the case yesterday in moving Peter McAleer's two-story house from Linden Street, Wellesley Hills, to Lincoln Park a distance of about 1000 feet. The house had to be lifted about 10 feet to clear the sides of the bridge.

By shoring up the girders under the direction of John A. Chase, Boston & Albany Railroad bridge engineer, the building movers succeeded in getting the house, weighing 40 tons or more, across the bridge

## TWO "EL" SOLUTIONS OFFERED IN SENATE

Private Operation or 25-Year Extension, Is Issue

Contrasting proposals, one for a return to private operation and the other for an extension of public control for 25 years, were laid before the State Senate as solutions for the problem of the Boston Elevated system when the upper house convened today.

The bill, for private control made a surprise appearance on the calendar yesterday when the Committee on Ways and Means, shortly before the session, changed its decision originally made to report "ought not to pass" on the 25-year extension bill of the Joint Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Street Railways, and reported instead a

## PARK SYSTEM IS ADVOCATED

(Continued from Page 1)

national forests enlarged within their section.

"What those scattered and unadvised areas we now have in New England are in terms of tourist business is indicated by the fact that over 800,000 people visited the White Mountain National Forest last summer, 750,000 the various state parks of Connecticut, and over 100,000 the Lafayette National Park in Maine. I have no figures for state-owned areas in the other New England states, but it is noteworthy that 4,000,000 people visited one state park in New York State last year. No recreational area in New England could safely handle such a number successfully."

### Links Farm and Parks

Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, urged greater coordination between farmers and recreational interests, contending that the tourists are about as desirous of viewing and studying New England's agricultural areas as they are its seaside and mountains.

Summer visitors to New England expect fresh eggs and vegetables, and they constitute one of the best markets for New England farm products, Dr. Gilbert said, adding:

"One of the limiting factors in New England industrial and perhaps recreational advancement is its short food supply. Factory laborers need an abundance of cheap food just as pleasure seekers need an abundance of fresh high-quality food at reasonable prices. The New England farmer is able to produce much greater quantities of food if he is given adequate help and encouragement."

The problem of how greater cooperation can be effected in the development of recreational facilities was treated by F. C. Coley, passenger traffic manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, S. Chester Lyon, secretary of the Berkshire Hills Conference, R. E. Singer, club service manager of the American Automobile Association, and Arthur L. Race, manager of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

### Automobile Vacationists

"About 40,000 persons will take their summer vacations in automobiles during the coming season," Mr. Singer said. This figure was set by the National Touring Board of the association. The bulk of tourist travel, Mr. Singer said, will be in the northeast.

Each year there is an increasing appreciation of the value of the tourist dollar. Communities are recognizing that the automobile tourist leaves a stream of gold, but from an economical standpoint the good will that is carried by the automobile tourist who has been satisfied with his visit in various resort areas is even more valuable to the community.

Then there were those well-known in the horticultural world, whence come some of the administrative influences that make the Horticultural Society famous here and abroad, and whose gardeners have about testing their handiwork with their eyes, contrasting their orchids with those in a neighboring group, their flame azaleas and their giant marguerites with those in adjacent exhibits.

### Wines Given by Husband

Mrs. A. C. Burgeon, with her superb showing of garden roses, taken weeks ago from many places and forced in her own greenhouse to make this amazing exhibit within an exhibit. Deep rose and clear yellow, white and bluish and American Beauty, they crowd upward from floor to ceiling, raising a brilliant beauty that is like a cedron, defying with their simple beauty the enormous labor which prepared them so.

"New England offers touring advantages for the summer tourist that no other resort area can duplicate, but experts in automobile touring testify that until recently New England has had her light under the bush."

The afternoon session of the conference was devoted especially to the problem of community publicity and advertising, as is being carried on in different New England states and as it can be extended to new fields.

The conference will be brought to a close with a dinner at the Statler this evening and a discussion of the use of motion pictures to describe New England's scenic and recreational assets.

### NEW YORK-STAMFORD BUS LINE PROPOSED

GREENWICH, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Substitution of motorbuses for trolley cars throughout the section of southern Connecticut and Westchester County, New York, served by the New York & Stamford Railway, will be sought in petitions to be filed soon by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and the Connecticut Company, it was learned today.

The principal cities affected will be Greenwich and Stamford in this state.

The bus line will be substituted on Sunday, April 3, for the local trolley lines in Stamford, but in Connecticut action will wait upon the filing of the petitions with the state Public Utilities Commission and action upon them.

The New York & Stamford is an intertate trolley system which in part of its territory leases and operates lines owned by the petitioning companies.

### "THE KING" RECEIVED WELL AT PREMIERE

Both play and actors were well received at the first production of the "The King," by Oliver Cushing-Arden, formerly of Boston, at the Fine Arts Theater for the benefit of Community Service of Boston, Inc. last evening. The play will be repeated tonight. Charles Leatherhead, Harvard '29, played the King. Miss Louise James, a niece of the author, played the Queen, and Mrs. Edward Holton James, a sister of Mrs. Arden, was a lady in waiting.

Other participants were Corlis and from Harvard: James Lawrence, Carlton Green, Harold G. Meyer, Walter F. Koetzle, Robert Haydon Jones, Arthur T. Carpenter, Edward A. Renner, H. Bowen Wards Jr., and William B. Lee, all of the class of '30. Marcus Bell and Robert Leatherhead.

The graduates were called upon by Mr. Carter to picture a Boston minus telephones, automobiles, radios and electric cars, with only a few horse-drawn vehicles. In 1873 there were no vocational schools or courses, no other choice for prospective high school students, but between the classical and general courses.

The school was located on Bedford Street at the intersection of Harrison Avenue, just back of where the R. H. White Company store now stands. It was wholly a residence district with lawns and trees.

### STUDENTS OF YALE CONTRIBUTE \$184,655

NEW Haven, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Eleven students in an eight-day campus campaign have contributed \$184,655 towards the \$20,000,000 endowment fund now being sought from Yale men in all parts of the world. The campus campaign came to an end last night and it is expected that final returns will show that the students have gone over the \$20,000 mark.

Prof. Chauncey B. Tinker said at the conclusion of the campus drive that if the results are an indication of the success of the larger campaign, the \$20,000,000 will be fully subscribed.

### THROUGH THESE STYLING

Assurances of co-operation in a campaign to eliminate the use of lotteries by fraternal organizations, clubs and church groups, were contained in a number of replies received today by Arthur K. Reading, Attorney General, in response to an invitation to a conference on the subject on April 6.

The Attorney General said it had come to his attention that many quasi-public organizations recently have resorted to lotteries to raise funds, particularly for commendable purposes. In a communication of the law which bars lotteries as gambling, he will ask the religious and social organizations of the State to join in an educational campaign against this practice.

## Flower Crowd Divides Interest With Home Blooms and Exotics

Spring Show at Horticultural Hall Awakens Wider Patronage Than Ever—Mrs. Burgeon Wins President's Cup—Gold Medal to Noanet Club

Crow

## DEMOCRATIC ERA DUE IN RUSSIA, SAYS KERENSKY

Leader of 1917 Revolution  
Insists True Rule of Ma-  
jority Is Coming

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, March 31—A democratic "United States of Russia," liberated from the shackles of Bolshevikism, is definitely foreshadowed by Alexander Kerensky, the first leader of post-Tsarist Russia. Assurances to that effect were left with public men in Washington this week by Mr. Kerensky, at the outset of a series of conferences with influential Americans in various parts of the country.

The young, somewhat Mussolini-like Russian statesman has also visited New York and Washington. During the month of April he will go to Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Chicago, meeting in those cities men and women of affairs, who are interested in the development of Russia along truly constitutional lines.

In Washington, Mr. Kerensky, who had the advantage of the companionship of Boris Bakhtchev, the highly esteemed "Kerensky Ambassador" here for three years, saw Cabinet officers, distinguished members of the Senate and House, foreign diplomats and many other leaders of capital life.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce; Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House; Senators Walsh (Montana) and Swanson, Nelson T. Johnson, chief of the far eastern division of the State Department; M. Paul Claudel, the new French Ambassador; Eugene Meyer Jr. of the War Finance Corporation; former Ambassador David Jayne Hill, and Breckinridge Long, former Assistant Secretary of State, were some of the dignitaries with whom Mr. Kerensky conferred. Senators Swanson and Walsh are members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

### Full of Information

The Russian visitor tells "everybody that he came to America to answer questions. He weathered a siege of heckling that must have reminded him of his most strenuous days in the Duma. Though he had to speak through an interpreter—he knows no English—Mr. Kerensky had little trouble in supplying all information desired. He finds our people ready and light and leading on Russia matters.

The former Premier deferred his trip to America, which he had long planned, until he could bring reliable assurances that the Soviet hold is relaxing. Mr. Kerensky believes these can now be safely given. He does not prophesy when the Bolshevik régime will crumble. Whether it is destroyed immediately or within two or three years, he asserts, is not essential. The present thing, Mr. Kerensky insists, is that Bolshevikism is doomed.

A process of steady "evolution" out of present conditions into normal, democratic conditions is taking place, he says. The new "United States of Russia" which Mr. Kerensky envisions will be founded on a system of federated states like this country, with the people ruling through truly representative government.

The tyrannical "dictatorship of the proletariat"—which Mr. Kerensky defines as minority rule by a handful of Communist city wage-earners in industry—will give way to a régime of universal suffrage through-

## UNIVERSITY WOMEN DECLARE PROGRAM NOT COMMUNISTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

cussions of the convention, which were summarized by Dr. Lois Hayden Meek of Washington, national educational secretary.

The association has been in contact with 114 colleges and universities located in 41 states and four foreign countries in an effort to improve those institutions at which women are students, according to Dr. Meek.

"There is a movement among those responsible for the education of women today to include in their courses elements which will help the women to meet the problems before them in daily living," said Dr. Meek, pointing to the euthenics course at Vassar, the laboratory for child development opened in February at Mills College, and the widespread establishment of child study classes in college home economics departments.

Local branches have had 270 meetings to study the national educational program, have organized 293 study groups this year and are carrying on such projects as rural education, nursery schools and local education surveys, and are co-operating with other organizations with similar interests, said Dr. Meek. The national association, she said, has co-operated with 219 organizations and 97 public and private schools, sending out literature, speakers and study programs.

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## New National Committee Seeks Amity Policy in Latin America

Group of Distinguished Americans Organizes to Promote  
Friendly Public Interest in Southern Republics—  
Declares Present Attitude Stirs Opposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—A program in which it is stated Americans of every creed and party can unite is announced by the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America, of which John F. Moors of Boston is president.

The organization is explained as a voluntary, nonsectarian, nonpartisan organization. It stands for the application of four fundamentals in the conduct of our relations with Latin America, according to a statement issued by Mr. Moors.

"1. A square deal for all republics of the two Americas—for the least as well as for the greatest."

"2. Settlement of controversies, not by force or coercion, but by arbitration—in accordance with the policy specifically endorsed by the Government of the United States in its adherence to the Hague convention 20 years ago."

"3. Preservation and promotion of legitimate business by the restoration and development of friendly relations with these countries."

"4. Non-interference in the government and international affairs of our Latin-American neighbors."

**Loss of Markets Forecast**

"We believe that our present Latin-American policy, as manifested in Nicaragua, Mexico and elsewhere, is in violation of every sound American tradition. The continuation of this policy will cause the loss of Latin-American markets vital to the prosperity of legitimate American business. It will inevitably arouse the hostility of millions of people in Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies who should be our friends. It will cause us to forfeit the respect of the world, and seriously impair our self-respect."

"We seek to restore the good will and friendly relations which have been sacrificed by misguided and blundering policy of dollar diplomacy."

The officers of the National Citizens' Committee on Relations with Latin America are: George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, honorary president; John F. Moors, Boston, president; Mercer G. Johnston, Baltimore, secretary.

Among the members of the national committee are the following:

William Allen White, editor, Emporia Gazette, Emporia, Kan.; R. Walton Moore (D.), Representative from Virginia; Judge Julian M. Mack, Chicago; Everett Colby, New York City; Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana; Rabbi Stephen A. Wise, New York City; Judge Charles A. Douglass, Washington, D. C.; President William A. Neilson, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota; President H. N. MacCracken, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

**Other Committee Members**

Others include Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Washington; Dr. Felt Adler, New York City; Carl Vrooman, Bloomington, Ill.; George M. LaMonte, Bound Brook, N. J.; Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Rabbi Edward L. Israel, Baltimore, Md.; Zona Gale, Portage, Wis.; Edward Keating, Washington, D. C.; W. D. Jamieson, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Albert H. Putney, American University, Washington, D. C.; David K. Niles, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Lee, Boston, Mass.; Dr. John H. Latane, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs.

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## TIRE MAKERS SAVE RUBBER

Conservation Methods Are  
Reported Effective, but  
Imports Increase

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Two interesting sets of figures regarding rubber have been published by the Department of Commerce and the foreign commerce division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, respectively. On their face they seem to be contradictory.

The United States Chamber of Commerce asserts that American imports of crude rubber in 1926, valued at more than \$500,000,000, eclipsed all records. Its figures are "925,878,000 pounds of crude rubber having a total value of \$505,818,000, the average price being 54.6 cents a pound. The total value is said to be \$76,000,000 greater than in the previous year and the highest ever recorded for an American import, with the exception of sugar in 1920."

The Department of Commerce states that "although car registration was almost 10 per cent greater in 1926 than in 1925, although we had a high record production of automobiles, although our gasoline con-

sumption showed almost 15 per cent increase over 1925, and although the number of tires manufactured increased slightly, the net consumption of raw rubber showed very sharp reductions as a result of conservation efforts."

The Department of Commerce asserts that it has been proved that "American manufacturers and consumers through voluntary conservation, organized in collaboration with the Department of Commerce, possess satisfactory means of meeting price controls when an emergency demands such action."

"With the increased number of automobiles in use during 1926," continues the statement, "consumption at an equal rate with 1925 would have been nearly 426,000 long tons whereas the actual 1926 consumption was only 336,000 tons."

Stocks of rubber on hand increased from 51,215 long tons at the beginning of 1926 to 72,520 at the end of the year, according to department figures.

If it had not been for the conservation methods urged by Mr. Hoover the rubber situation would at present be no better than during the period of short supplies, is the conclusion.

"The fall in rubber prices has been passed on by manufacturers to consumers. An average set of four tires of common sizes cost the dealer \$55 before the rise in rubber, \$87 in December, 1925, at the height of rubber prices, and about \$53 at the present time," says the report.

## Some "Adjourned" Politics

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington  
VICE-PRESIDENT DAWES is considered by political leaders here as the most likely Republican presidential nominee, should President Coolidge not be a candidate for renomination. His strength in the West is understood to have eclipsed that of Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, who was said to have the backing of powerful agricultural groups, while the East Mr. Dawes' popularity is declared to be constantly improving. His high standing in the West is credited to his efforts on behalf of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, while the financial East is declared to be lining up for him for his work in putting through the McFadden branch banking bill.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Dawes' increasing favor in the financial East is said to be of quite recent origin. He is a banker, but has been associated throughout his career with the western banking group. There men are interested in finance as relating to agriculture and industry and to an ever growing expansion in transportation and power. Eastern bankers on the other hand are concerned more strictly in purely financial operations, which in late years have extended to international fields. Thus while their interests are allied, nevertheless there has been a tug and pull between the eastern bankers and the westerners, who have been growing in numbers and power.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Dawes as one of the leaders among the Chicago bankers, is the center for the western bankers, is naturally their champion and choice for Presidential honors. The western bankers, are for farm relief, in opposition to the hostility to such legislation by eastern bankers. Until Mr. Dawes, brushing aside the usual Vice-Presidential passiveness, took a hand in the matter the east had prevented the McNary-Haugen bill from passing and the west had ennobled the McFadden measure to a stalemate. Under his direction and by aid of his counsel, compromises were arranged and both bills put through, after it was practically certain that neither had a chance.

That President Coolidge vetoed the farm bill and signed the bank act, didn't disturb Mr. Dawes. In fact it furthered his presidential aspirations. There is no question that the farm aid issue will be one of the major controversies of the next session of Congress and neither is there any doubt that Mr. Dawes will be in the van in the contest to enact agricultural legislation. This will have most important influence on his western support. The financial East through his labors for the McFadden branch banking law is expected to continue its friendliness, thus placing Mr. Dawes in an eminently powerful position.

♦ ♦ ♦

Whether Mr. Dawes would contend with Mr. Coolidge for the nomination is a subject for discussion that is eagerly listened to and much argued in Washington. The lack of cordiality between the two men is no secret. Only the most formal exchanges pass between them. It is, of course, known that Mr. Dawes was not Mr. Coolidge's choice as a running mate. The former is aggressive, outspoken, and has a keen dramatic sense. He has carefully refrained from publicly discussing the Presidency, but his ambition is no secret. He has the support of powerful groups, and, in the vernacular of politics, "so far the breaks have been his."

♦ ♦ ♦

Presidential candidates are in the nature of things. They are practically a permanent institution. Yet

## The Tribune WINNIPEG

"It's remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

"The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

The EDMONTON JOURNAL  
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.

EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.  
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD  
Established 1888

A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Great news and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The Calgary Daily Herald is an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

From what he hears, sees, and reads—or is read to him—your child early forms his ideas of right and wrong and his ideals of conduct. Make his reading a pleasure, not a chore, throughout his whole life. Begin with *My BOOKHOUSE*, a mother's selection from the world's great stories and poems for children. Every year has passed the Three Tests of Right Reading: (1) Has it literary merit? (2) Will it interest the child? (3) Does it present sound standards?

Send for Free Booklet, "Right Reading for Children." Address *The BOOKHOUSE* for CHILDREN, Dept. M-22, 360 North Michigan Blvd., Chicago.

Established 1888  
The great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Great news and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

"The CALGARY DAILY HERALD is an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

My BOOKHOUSE  
8 Volumes 2888 Pages 601 Titles 216 Authors

## Way Up on the Mountain Top, Tip Top



© Underwood & Underwood

SUMMIT OF MT. WHITNEY, IN CALIFORNIA  
No Place to Spend an Afternoon on This Bleak Isolation of Stone and Ice 14,501 Feet Above Sea Level. Although It is the Goal of Many a Mountain Climbing Party, This is the Highest Peak in the United States, and On Its Top the Smithsonian Institution Has Built a Hut, Not the Least Cheerful Part of Which is the Stove Pipe Sticking Through the Roof Near One End.

## HAWAIIAN GIRLS WIN HONOR PRIZE

Prohibition Oratorical Contest Draws Wide Attention

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—Miss Hanaye Yoshida of Hilo High School and Miss Ruth Chinn of McKinley High School, Honolulu, took first and second places, respectively, over a field of young men entrants in the fifth annual prohibition oratorical contest, held under auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of Hawaii.

Miss Yoshida spoke on "Prohibition Enforcement" and won the \$100 J. M. Lydgate Memorial prize, donated by Mrs. A. F. Cook and presented by Gov. Wallace R. Farrington. Miss Chinn spoke on "Prohibition and Prosperity" and received a prize of \$50 donated by Theodore Richards. Yoshiomi Hirata of Honoka Junior High School, speaking on "Prohibition Enforcement," won the third prize of \$25, given in memory of Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, by the W. C. T. U. and presented by Mrs. S. Barker, Michael Ahi of Waimea Junior High School, speaking on "The Greatest Social Experiment of Modern Times," won the fourth prize.

Among other Republican vice-presidential possibilities, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, is frequently spoken of. Mr. Moses is said to be of opinion that Mr. Coolidge will not be a candidate to succeed himself and that a westerner will be chosen to head the ticket. In that event he is said to feel that it will be incumbent upon chiefs to select an eastern running mate and that he would be the logical choice. He opposed the League of Nations and World Court, and while only rarely insistent, is personally the friend and associate of many of the insurgent group. With David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, he managed the filibuster against the Reed (Missouri) resolution in the closing days of the fast session.

♦ ♦ ♦

San Francisco has sent word to Republican chiefs that it is willing to offer \$250,000, an unprecedented sum, for the 1928 national Republican convention. In 1920 the Golden Gate City secured the Democratic convention with a bid of \$100,000.

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## Right Standards

From what he hears, sees, and reads—or is read to him—your child early forms his ideas of right and wrong and his ideals of conduct. Make his reading a pleasure, not a chore, throughout his whole life. Begin with *My BOOKHOUSE*, a mother's selection from the world's great stories and poems for children. Every year has passed the Three Tests of Right Reading: (1) Has it literary merit? (2) Will it interest the child? (3) Does it present sound standards?

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"The CALGARY DAILY HERALD is an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

My BOOKHOUSE  
8 Volumes 2888 Pages 601 Titles 216 Authors

Alarm clocks tell time. But they do not blend into the room's atmosphere.

The same niceties are important on the dining-room table. The careful

hostess, for instance, uses Crystal Domino Tablet Sugar for hot drinks.

Domino Package Sugars suit every cooking and table need admirably.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioner, Brown Domino Syrup

a salary reported to be \$75,000 a year. In quarters believed to be informed, it was said that it is the intention of Clarence W. Mackay, head of the company, ultimately to make Mr. McLaughlin the chief executive operating official.

In informed circles it was said that Mayor Walker would accept Mr. McLaughlin's resignation and would name his one-time law partner, Joseph A. Warren, as police commissioner. The salary of the police commissioner is \$10,000 a year. Mr. Warren is now commissioner of accounts. The acceptance of Mr. McLaughlin's resignation and the appointment of Mr. Warren by the Mayor is expected momentarily.

Mr. McLaughlin is regarded here as one of the most successful police commissioners New York has had since Arthur Woods' time. The Police Department had a thorough housecleaning soon after he took charge, and he is resigning at a time when his reputation for efficient management of his department is at its highest. He has been very active in the reorganization of the department and has co-operated with the federal authorities in running down "speakeasies" and closing night clubs which violated the prohibition laws.

His prosecution of gambling has been strong, as was evidenced when he, a Tammany man, raided Democratic district clubs in Brooklyn recently. Both George W. Olvany, Tammany leader, and Mayor Walker denied that Mr. McLaughlin's police activities in connection with these clubs had anything to do with his resignation.

At City Hall it was said that the retirement of Mr. McLaughlin would result in no change in the policy of the police department to keep New York a clean city.

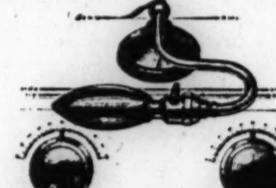
## CANAL BASES VISITED BY SECRETARY OF WAR

PANAMA (AP)—Dwight F. Davis, American Secretary of War, has arrived in Panama and will leave on an inspection tour of the site and surrounding defense stations on the Atlantic side of the canal.

Later he is to travel to Balboa, where he met Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States. Soon afterward he boarded a tug and made the voyage through the canal to the Pacific side, where he called on President Chiari of Panama.

## —Wonderful New Radio Light—

Gracefully curved  
extension casts  
light directly  
on the  
dials—  
No glare



Beautiful, velvety-soft bronze finish over all. A handsome light for the costliest sets

JUDGING by the enthusiastic reception radio fans have given to this handy light, it fills a long-felt need.

It is equipped with an adjustable shade which, with the overhanging feature, projects light to the angle just desired.

Extra long silk cord with standard socket plug. Light takes a candelabra lamp, obtainable at any good electrical goods store.

If you are unable to supply Vimco Radio Light, send check or money order for \$1.00, all charges covered. Lamps \$6 extra. Money-back guarantee.

VIMCO MANUFACTURING CO., Inc., 121-D Elliott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

RADIO VIMCO LIGHT

will make a colorful addition to your home.

Send for free 1927 catalogue—tells how, what and when to plant

If you are interested in beautiful surroundings for your home write today for your copy of our new catalogue, "Make Your Home More Attractive." Profusely illustrated in color, it contains much interesting information on what, when and how to plant.

GLEN BROS., Inc.  
1744 E. Main Street, Glenwood Nursery  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## Even the most perishable foods stay fresh in Frigidaire



Because of the constant low temperatures provided by Frigidaire direct cooling, hard-to-keep foods become easy to keep. Foods that you now buy only as needed can be safely bought in larger quantities. They can be kept in Frigidaire for days at a time—kept with all the wholesomeness and appetizing flavor of foods that are fresh from the market.

### AND FRIGIDAIRE BRINGS YOU A NEW FREEDOM

—freedom from the need of constant planning—freedom from the trouble of frequent marketing—freedom from outside ice supply.

But if you want all the advantages of Frigidaire—if you want Frigidaire design, Frigidaire construction and

FRIGIDAIRE  
PRODUCTS  
GENERAL MOTORS

Name.....  
Address.....  
City.....  
State.....

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION,  
Dept. G-29, Dayton, Ohio.

Please send me complete information about Frigidaire

## Home Beautiful Exposition Gives Kitchen Proper Status

Should Be Gay, Light and Airy, With Good Ventilation and Flowers Here and There, Housewives Are Told

today. Exhibits of the garden, how- ever, motorboats and other outdoor sports draw crowds, and all the other exhibits, furniture and furnishings, art, fabric, furnished suites, foods and so on held the attention of thou- sands.

## SPRINGFIELD PLANS FOR ITS CELEBRATION

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 31 (Special)—Plans for the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of Springfield as a city, as tentatively adopted, provide for the placing of historical markers, the radio-casting of a message from Mayor Fordis C. Parker, and the erecting of a huge, birthday cake, with lighted candles, at Court Square on the anniversary, May 25, and special features on the Fourth of July, in conjunction with festivities being planned by the Independence Day Association.

A great parade is to include various national groups, a succession of historical floats, a vehicle division showing progress in highway transportation, and a pedestrian division to be headed by a man garbed in the style of

## BANK BILL LOST IN SENATE

The Senate yesterday refused, as did the House of Representatives on Monday, to adopt the recommendation of Governor Fuller for enactment of a general law on extension of branch banking. Every senator in the chamber shouted a loud "no" when the matter came to a vote.

Roses from Glenwood  
will make a colorful addition to your home.

Send for free 1927 catalogue—



# Like a Ray of Sunshine

If you are a daily reader of the Monitor, it may safely be assumed that, whether at home or traveling, you patronize business establishments which are advertised in the Monitor.

Do you make it a point to let the advertiser know of your patronage? A friendly word or two when paying for your purchase will sometimes suffice—in other instances it may be more advisable to mail a cordial note.

Be assured your message will be welcomed, and will aid in proving to the business man the value of his advertisement in this newspaper.

A reader of the Monitor who purchased an automobile made by a company which advertises regularly in the Monitor wrote a note, expressing appreciation of the good qualities of the car, and of the use of the Monitor as an advertising medium.

In the following cities Information Bureaus are maintained, to answer questions concerning Monitor Advertisements:	
BOSTON	KANSAS CITY
"Advertising Records" The Christian Science Monitor	705 Commerce Building Victor 3702 or 3703
Back Bay 4330	For National Advertisers Call Victor 5635
BUFFALO	LONDON, ENGLAND
711 Walbridge Building	2, Adelphi Terrace Gerrard 5422
Seneca 5124	LOS ANGELES
CINCINNATI	626 Van Nys Building Faber 2980
802 Atlan Book Building	MILWAUKEE
Main 5440	Suite 701, Bartlett Building Broadway 8748
CLEVELAND	MINNEAPOLIS
1658 Union Trust Building	810 Security Building Main 1498
Cherry 7699	NEW YORK
DETROIT	270 Madison Avenue Caledonia 2706
455 Book Building	OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
Cadillac 5035	701 Perry Building Oakland 3711
HOUSTON, TEXAS	SEATTLE
Main Street, and Jefferson	763 Empire Building Main 3904
Avenue	
Fairfax 3023	

WHENEVER you patronize a Monitor advertiser, please let him know of your response to his advertisement. And, when writing to the advertising manager of a merchant or manufacturer, remember that while he is interested in knowing that his advertisement in the Monitor led to your purchase, he is even more desirous of learning whether you were pleased with his goods or his services. If you were, tell him so. If not, he will welcome a frank letter informing him wherein your experience was not satisfactory. It is well to remember that true support of advertising includes the buying of goods or services advertised, and is not accomplished by mere correspondence or conversation with an advertiser, unaccompanied by purchase of goods.

This letter was received in reply:—

"Sometimes in the midst of a particularly trying period a little ray of sunshine creeps in and the way seems smoother as a result.

"Such a ray of sunshine came into this office with the receipt of your letter. It is a trait of human nature to shout loudly when things go wrong, but to neglect passing on the word of praise when everything goes right. Your courtesy and thoughtfulness prove that the trait is not universal, and we most sincerely thank you for taking the trouble to tell us how your car is running.

"If we may, at some later date, reciprocate your courtesy, you have only to let us know."

Thus cordiality brought forth cordiality. A friendly message, following a purchase, is always appreciated, and is constructively helpful both to the advertiser and to the Monitor.

## BRITISH BIBLE SOCIETY MEETS

Lord Mayor Says Society Has Printed Scriptures in 592 Languages

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON (Special Correspondence) — Celebration of the one-hundred-twenty-third anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society at the Guildhall was characterized by excellent community singing and an address by Sir Rowland Blades, Lord Mayor of London. The Lord Mayor presided, and when he arrived with the Lady Mayoress, Miss Janet Blades, and the Sheriffs, the hall rang with many voices singing the national anthem, accompanied by the Salvation Army band. A hymn followed, the singers being conducted by R. B. Fairbrass, conductor of the London Sunday School choir.

In his address, the Lord Mayor said the Bible had been described as being as necessary to life as the air itself, and as that was so, the Bible Society had done a wonderful work in providing the book for the people, who spoke no fewer than 592 languages. It had published the Gospel in 10 new languages during each of the past 18 years, and the demands steadily increased, as did, of course, the expenses of meeting them.

Hindu had recently admitted to him that he was a Christian at heart, and so were all his people, and they consulted the Bible when in doubt on matters of conduct. That was no doubt largely the result of the work of the Bible Society. The African was eager to learn the truths of the Gospel, and the Bible Society was constantly arranging for the delivery of the Scriptures in nearly 200 languages for African boys and girls.

It was difficult to speak too highly of the patience, devotion, and skill which had been shown by transla-

tors who had reduced those languages to writing. In a reference to China, the Lord Mayor said they were all watching with deep interest the course of events there, and prayed that a just and lasting settlement of the outstanding difficulties might be found. The purchases in China last year of copies of the Christian Scriptures were well over 4,000,000 volumes. That was a ray of light in the darkness.

He had been sorry to notice that the society's income had not been growing as quickly as its expenditure, which last year amounted to nearly £440,000. The society asked them to increase each £1 paid to 25s. That request would have their hearty approval, and he wished them all success as they worked together for that end. They had a good claim to the grateful support of all Christian people.

The "big birthday cake" of 123 pounds weight was then cut by Miss Janet Blades and distributed to the guests as they departed.

## DR. KNUD RASMUSSEN PREPARES FOR THULE

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Special Correspondence) — The world-famed arctic explorer, Dr. Knud Rasmussen, is preparing a Thule expedition.

The new expedition, in which the United States and Canada will cooperate with Denmark is intended to set out in the course of the summer of 1928. It would be more correct to say the new expeditions, for the United States and Canada will each dispatch contemporary expeditions with the same archaeological program, which may be described as an extension and completion of the results from the previous expeditions.

What is more especially needed is the advent of a man in the arctic regions who will be able to thoroughly investigate the earliest history of the Eskimos and their relations to other primitive races in the islands of the Pacific Ocean and in America and Asia.



## Neighbors

(From Cleveland Plain Dealer)

Brooklyn, O. **N**EIGHBORS are real friends in need out in Brooklyn—not just people whom you occasionally see over the back fence. They're good neighbors. And good neighbors don't forget.

Last fall the James Day family left Brooklyn to go to Florida. Day, long past middle age, had been a sign painter in Brooklyn. Two sons, a daughter, his son-in-law and a grandson accompanied him. They bought a lot in Seabreeze, Fla. Most of the savings of a lifetime went into a home.

About a month ago, an early morning fire destroyed the new house. "Who was this man 'Day'?" one of the residents of Brooklyn was asked.

"He was a sign painter—a good neighbor," was the answer. "He used to do many little acts of kindness around here that we can't forget."

The Brooklyn Business Chamber and the Women's Civic League of Brooklyn recently gave a benefit party at Glenn Hall, Pearl and Broadway Roads. Neighbors flocked by the dozens. The proceeds will help the Day family build a new home.

WOMEN OF INDIA SEEK EDUCATION

When It Is Obtained, Says Expert, They Will Themselves Abolish Purdah

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — "Education, and this means primarily the education of India's women, is the urgent need of modern India, where both political agitation and constitutional reform have outstripped the capacity of the people in general," Sir Frederick Whyte, till recently President, that is the Speaker, of the Indian Legislative Assembly, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who discussed with him in London the question of women's education in India.

"Women literates in India are only 1 per cent of the total number of women," said Sir Frederick, "and the vast majority still live behind the curtain of seclusion known as 'purdah.' Women so placed cannot take their true part in social progress, and it is therefore inevitable that reformers should wish to tear down the curtain. But this can only be done from within, and therefore Indians themselves must be the agents of progress, though they may derive their inspiration from the West."

"Lacking education, you lack the prior condition of reform, but given the right kind of education I can testify to the excellence of the product," he said. "Take, for instance, the Queen Mary School, Lahore, for instance, who could hold their own with the best girls in any British school. The more this type of girl can be multiplied in India, the more certain will

and clothing and shelter like humans."

"Yes, indeed! Wouldn't we look silly hunting about for a tub large enough to bathe in!" cried the boy.

"Wouldn't it be terrible to have to eat corned beef and cabbage?"

At this Cy rolled over on the grass and laughed.

"But you always have to look at the same things," he said. "You can't go to parties and see strange sights."

The beech replied: "The parties and strange sights come to us. That is much better. Circus parades, garden parties, airplanes—all sorts of things pass by. And all we have to do is to stand still and be trees."

Cy pulled a funny face and said: "But if everybody followed your example and stood still, nothing would pass by."

"That's so!" gasped one tree after another.

"Well, well," remarked the cedar. "Perhaps the old earth needs all kinds of creatures—those that stand still and those that move about. But I am glad I am a tree!"

"And I am glad I am a boy," shouted Cy, kicking his heels, to be sure they hadn't taken root.

"Well, nobody would take you for anything else! Say, Bob, do you know where the lady wants this tree planted?" asked a man. "Who are you talking to, anyhow?"

"I was just pretending," answered Cy and showed the man the stake.

## Sunset Stories

## Cyrus and the Trees



"I Was Just Pretending," Answered Cy.

and clothing and shelter like humans!"

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EST. 1895

## Sports Clothes—of which Tuxedos are a Part

WE sponsor smart and appropriate clothes for the man who swings a golfclub, pushes a tennis racquet, plies an oar or frequents the bridge path. And indeed for the entrancing part of all sports, viz., dinners, dances, wedding parties or wherever the male biped is supposed to hold his own and keep his end up well.

Sport Clothes for motoring, outing, traveling, informal or formal dressing. Specialized Service—economical prices.

## LOUIS PINKOS

College Tailor—Maker of Men's Clothes

Sargent Bldg., 2nd Floor 45 Bromfield Street, Boston

it be that the next generation of Indians will have the right kind of mothers.

"The problems that the women of India have to tackle for the good of their country are sanitary reform—reform of social customs, particularly in the marriage habits of the people, and these will demand an army of reformers, first to awaken the people to a sense of their own needs and then to help them to help to help them to satisfy these needs."

"I consider the work of such colleges for Indian girls the most important missionary endeavor in India today," said Sir Frederick Whyte. "I appreciate what is being done on other lines, and especially the attitude of such men as Dr. Stanley Jones, as represented in his 'Christ of the Indian Road,' but India does not want our denominational differences. As everywhere, the womanhood of India is the stronghold of conservatism. This has its valuable aspect, but it is also a bar to progress, and Christian education, in its widest sense, of India's women will help India more than anything else."

Among those who already have expressed their desire to serve on the executive committee for the campaign are Dean L. Barnhart, editor of the Indianapolis Star, and A. K. Remmel, editor of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette.

It is planned to make the memorial school a part of Indiana University

and use the present department of journalism as a nucleus for the new institution.

Some form of tribute to Mr. Mellett, who attended Indiana University from 1910 to 1913 and who was slain when he refused to give up a newspaper attack on corrupt conditions in Canton (O.), last July, will have a prominent place in the structure housing the school.

The new car weighs 25,000 pounds,

approximately half the weight of the old cars, will seat 50 passengers, and carry a maximum load of 150 passengers;

is electrically heated, thoroughly ventilated and equipped with wide Pullman-like windows. It has the appearance of a fast, underslung automobile.

## NEWSPAPER MEN AID SCHOOL PLAN

Offer Services in Campaign for Memorial in Honor of Don R. Mellett

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—The Indiana journalism students' campaign for \$350,000 for the establishment of a Don R. Mellett Memorial School of Journalism is winning the endorsement of newspaper men in many states.

Among those who already have expressed their desire to serve on the executive committee for the campaign are Dean L. Barnhart, editor of the Indianapolis Star, and A. K. Remmel, editor of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette.

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approximately half the weight of the old cars, will seat 50 passengers, and carry a maximum load of 150 passengers;

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Girl From Maple Ridge

By ALTA H. SEYMOUR  
In Four Parts

## PART III.

**W**HEN Mr. and Mrs. Morrison drove back to Maple Ridge Stock Farm a few days after their first visit, to talk over the matter of Dorothy's schooling with the Blossmores, they found them ready and eager to let her go.

"I've brought references from our bank and from other well-known Glenwood people," began Mr. Morrison, drawing out some papers.

"Well, I'll read them since you brought them," said Mr. Blossmore.

"But anybody'd know, just to look at you like that, it would be right to trust Dorothy with you," added his wife. "We're so glad she can go. We couldn't figure any way we could send her this year. We're hoping things will be better next year. And she's handy around the house. She'll do her share of anything."

"I'm sure of that," said Mrs. Morrison cordially. "It will be pleasant for Jean to have someone to share her work with."

"And we'll send down eggs and chickens and vegetables and such like to pay for part of her board, anyhow," said Mr. Blossmore.

The Morrisons laughed. "It looks to me," said Mr. Morrison, "that we'll be getting the best of this bargain, but I think we had better have some sort of a definite agreement about it or you will be sending more than you should."

It was agreed that the Morrisons should drive up the Saturday before school started and take Dorothy home with them. "We could get her the week before if there are any things she needs, and we could help her with shopping and a little sewing before school started," said Mrs. Morrison hesitatingly.

But Mrs. Blossmore shook her head. "I guess I better make her things here," she said. "She has been saving her money for school clothes, but it isn't very much, and it will go further if I make things myself."

Mrs. Morrison longed to say that she would help Dorothy make the things, for she felt that she would be in a better position than Mrs. Blossmore to help provide her with a wardrobe that would be very much like those of the other girls. But though she tried again to argue matters in this way, Mrs. Blossmore was firm. The Morrisons were doing quite enough for Dorothy. Mrs. Morrison should not have to bother with her clothes.

The Saturday before school opened the Morrisons came to fetch Dorothy—a very quiet but very excited Dorothy, who said almost nothing during the drive, but who watched everything, especially after they got into the city, with wide-open blue eyes.

But when Jean showed her her room, and the two girls were alone, her shyness slipped away. It was

hard not to feel at home with friendly Jean. She looked about her with sparkling eyes. "Am I to have this, all by myself?" she asked softly.

Jean nodded. "It's just like mine, only mine is pink and yours is blue," she said.

"I guess I'll unpack," said Dorothy, feeling that she would have to do something to give vent to her feelings. She opened her suitcase, and her face flushed a little as she looked at Jean. "I—i wish my things looked more like yours," she said shyly.

Jean may have wished so, too, as she helped Dorothy hang up the dresses, but she said pleasantly, "I don't wish anything that Jean would let me do. Dorothy, you are so good. We couldn't figure any way we could send her this year. We're hoping things will be better next year. And she's handy around the house. She'll do her share of anything."

"I'd like that," agreed Dorothy. "Your mother would have helped me get things ready here, and I was thinking that Jean would let me do what she ought to do for that ourselves, and that Aunt Mary is so clever about some things, she isn't so good at sewing." She looked ruefully at the green flannel dress she was hanging up. "I don't know what's wrong with it," she said. "Uncle Joe gave me the blue middy dress. He sent away for it, and I think Miss Miller helped him pick it out."

It was later when Jean was alone with her mother that she said, "Mother, I do wish Mrs. Blossmore had let you help with Dorothy's things. It would have been so much easier for her if her things had been more like those of the rest of us have."

Mrs. Morrison looked at Jean thoughtfully. "I wish so too," she said. "But surely the girls won't be unfriendly to Dorothy just because of her clothes. I know that some of them, at least, are above being so petty and superficial as that."

## Jean Talks It Over

"—no," said Jean slowly, "but I think Dorothy would slip into place more easily if she were about like the rest of us. I believe some of the girls think it's a little queer that we should have had Dorothy come to stay with us. Vera Tilton asked me yesterday when my friend from the country was coming, and Margie Tufts, who always does so well, you know, said she'd have to look at her laurels now that Miss Abraham Lincoln was arriving from the backwoods. I—I do want Dorothy to be happy here," she said wistfully. "It wouldn't be very kind of us to bring her here if she isn't going to be happy."

Mrs. Morrison smiled back reassuringly. "I am sure she will be," she said. "She is so eager for an education, she will be happy just studying, and then I think she is already fond of you, and I am perfectly sure you will be kind to her; and the other girls will, too, when they get acquainted with her."

Dorothy scanned her wardrobe

rather anxiously the morning that school opened. She felt, rather vaguely, that it was important to make a good impression, and she chose a blue dress that looked something like one she had seen Jean wear.

"Ready, Dorothy," called Jean, and Dorothy ran downstairs, more than half wishing, just for the moment, that she were back at Maple Ridge, starting off to the little white schoolhouse where she knew all the boys and girls.

The big brick high school seemed enormous to Dorothy, and she was thankful that Jean was there to help her find her way around. "I don't see how you can find your way around this big place," she said to Jean, as they walked upstairs to algebra class. "This is your first day, too, isn't it?"

"Yes, but I've often been here for plays and festivals and things like that," said Jean.

## Early Days

However, Dorothy was soon almost as much at home as the others were. This was all very new, but it was very interesting, too, and she plunged into her work with a thoroughness that won the approval of her teachers and the respect of her classmates.

The good times girls had at high school, and she had looked forward to that as a necessary part of school life. She saw good times going on around her, and was somewhat puzzled as to why she should be left out of them.

"I suppose it's because they don't know me very well," she thought at first, but as the weeks slipped by, she did not feel that she was getting any better acquainted. And slowly she began to realize that Jean was the one to whom there was a chance for her to work out her ingenuity and inventiveness. That was when she really began to grow troubled. "I believe it's on my account that she does that," Dorothy thought. "If I weren't here, she would go with the other girls, of course, but now she feels she must look after me." Finally she decided to talk matters over with Mrs. Morrison.

"I don't want you to think I'm not happy here," she ended softly, "but I don't want Jean to miss good times because she thinks she has to take care of me. I—I'm happy just being here and studying, and all that you know."

Mrs. Morrison patted her hand in the motherly way Dorothy liked. "I think we'll just have to be patient a bit," she said, "and also alert. Perhaps you'll find an opportunity to do something for somebody, and that is a splendid way of breaking the ice."

"To do something for somebody," said Dorothy, looking a little dismayed. "How would I go at it? It's—it's so hard for me to talk to people. I wouldn't know what to do."

"It wouldn't be hard, though. If you thought you could help them, and also if you thought you could help Jean," said Mrs. Morrison, making the appeal that she knew would be most likely to help Dorothy overcome her shyness.

"I guess I'd do about anything possible to help Jean," said Dorothy, slowly. "I'll keep my eyes open, and see if I can't find that 'something.'"

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[To Be Continued]

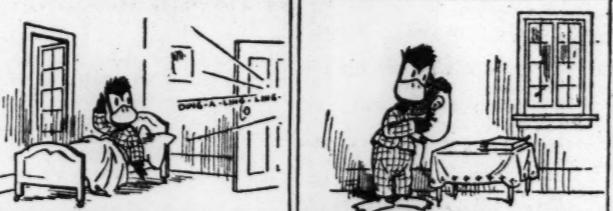
## Why?

Q. Why are the hind legs of a beaver better adapted for swimming than the front ones?

A. Because when making its way through lakes and streams it has frequently to use the forest for purposes not connected with swimming, but to assist in holding, directing, or propelling the billets of wood, or such other stuff as the animal may have gathered, either for building or for food. The beaver's hind feet are better adapted for swimming than the feet of any other quadruped.

Key to puzzle published March 24: Rome, ear, some, ear, Mars, arose, roam, yore. The word is "Rosemary."

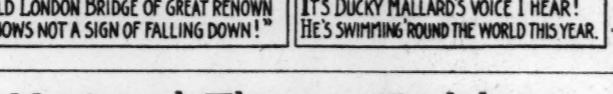
## The Adventures of Waddles



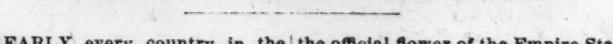
AT DAWN I HEARD A JINGLING TONE WHICH PROVED TO BE THE TELEPHONE.



A VOICE SAID: HOWDY, LITTLE FRIEND FROM RIVER THAMES THIS NEWS I SEND:



OLD LONDON BRIDGE OF GREAT RENOWN SHOWS NOT A SIGN OF FALLING DOWN!



IT'S DUCKY MALLARD'S VOICE I HEAR! HE'S SWIMMING ROUND THE WORLD THIS YEAR.

Waddles is a beaver who loves to talk on the telephone and travel the world.

Illustrations by M. E. Tilton.

Editor: Please forward the enclosed letter to Kenneth D. of Adams, Mass. I think I am going to have a good time writing to various people in different parts of the world, and am going to try to write to somebody new every Thursday. It surely is a nice and lasting game.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## One Who Comes Now and Then

ALTHOUGH we two have been singing and laughing and walking together for as many years as I can recall, I am surprised now that I set myself for the first time to speak of my road fellow-connected, to find how very little, after all, I know of him. Whenever he comes to visit me, for a minute or an hour or a day, it is out of mystery that he comes, unannounced, unexpected, and into mystery he always disappears again. Where he keeps himself while away or upon what beautiful business he is then employed, I can guess no more than I can what song the sirens sang to Ulysses. And so it is only the dimmest portrait, full of shadows and glimmering half-lights, that I can paint of him even after these many years, and wish that I knew more about him, but I am very glad that I know no less.

What my companion knows and surmises about me, what he thinks of my laborious days and my conscientious outwatches of the Bear, what he feels about my year-long sittings in libraries and my patient collection of miscellaneous facts and my timid efforts to say and do the expected conventional thing—all this would fill many a bulging tome, but I know that it will never be written down because, to speak frankly, it bores him. How he can put up with me at all is a question I ask myself a good many times a year without ever finding a satisfactory answer, and after each visit he pays me I say again, with an ever-deepening sense of humility: "Now, surely, this will be the last I shall ever see of him. He must have learned the time that I am not worth his while."

No two companions, it seems to me, were ever more unlike than he and I are. For he has no routine whatever, no continuity, no sense of social obligation, and therefore one never sees him and such puissant, limpid, matching of tasks against minutes as I have been reduced to. He never thinks of time as money or an opportunity for self-improvement. To him it is simply the raw material for happiness, and this material he has great skill in working up. Never having any set task to perform, he moves as freely as Ariel along the sunbeam of his own whim. Because he knows enough and to spare for his own happiness—which he seems to think the only thing worth living for—he mocks at the scholarship I dig out of books, "asserting with emphasis that no load of learning has ever lightened the heart of any man. He has a serene contempt for facts. Often and often I have left him just outside the gates of the British Museum, I going in to spend eight hours among the dusty archives of the Middle Ages, and he, after a glance at the pigeons strutting up and down in the sunshine, making off for a holiday on the Upper Thames or through the Cotswolds. He shrugs his shoulders at the greatest collection of books on earth, and never once, I think, has he darkened a library door. Again, he is so far from any desire to say and do the conventional or expected

## A Roman Coin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
This ancient metal, bent and scarred  
And curiously imprinted,  
Has meant a thousand things to men  
Since it was stamped and minted.

A player lost it with a laugh  
To a soldier on the Appia:  
A Jewish merchant with it paid  
His tax to Rome, in Syria.

It went with Caesar into Gaul,  
And spent its way to Britain:  
A chieftain hung it round his neck  
(So is the story written).

Then, once again as currency,  
It passed from hand to hand:  
A Saxon gave the gold to God  
To bless the sea-girt land.

Full eighteen hundred years it lay  
Beneath a ruined church:  
Yet is it still a symbol of  
The things for which men search.

—ARTHUR J. PRY.

## Scandinavia's April

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor  
No tropical vegetation, not even  
the beauty that is the orchid's furnishes  
such intimacy, such mental  
stimulus as does the modest, brownish-yellow catkin swaying lightly before the breeze from the still naked branches of bush and tree. These are the early messengers heralding the coming of the floral legions under heights and depths I could never have reached unaided. He has never written a line, yet I know that if there is anything good in what I have written it must be something he has whispered to me, or else an echo or some madcap remark he has made on one of our jaunts together. How eagerly I listen for these thrilling words of his, and how desirably I throw down the pen when I will say nothing at all! How I strive to recollect his words of long ago! Sometimes they are hard to recall, as though they had never been reduced to paper. But when I am chiefly grateful for the treasure of his memory. This is always open to me when we are together a little house of sights and sounds and fancies we two have encountered on the long roads. We have traveled side by side. Into this treasury he has gathered the strangest assortment of things—odds and ends that would seem to any other person in the world to have no value whatever, and would seem so to me as well if it were not for some inexplicable glory shining upon or out of them from I know not what wonderful source of beauty and power and light. To name them over would be to make them seem more trivial than they are, yet I will venture to say that he has there, among other things, a vivid memory of a robin singing on an elm top in the rain, and another of a wood thrush singing "holy, holy" from the depths of a fern-clad ravine. These recollections are far-brought from long ago, but there are others older still. He shows me an edge of rustling foam along a lake shore lighted faintly by a little moon. He remembers pools with trees reflected in them, a colored picture of a cottage in a child's picture book, odors of wood smoke blowing over New Hampshire hills on a frosty morning, two daisies on a little hill, the cry of a cuckoo across a comb in Devonshire, snowy peaks reflected in the smooth billows of the Pacific at sunset, and the adagio of Mozart's seventh sonata. I set these things down almost at random, they come to me, all the rest are fairly represented.

It is in the Danish beech forest that the ground becomes one brilliant expanse and compares at all with what is met with in tropical climes. There is this distinction, however, that where the northern carpet of flowers is a carpet indeed the tropical forest turns its floral magnificence into the resemblance of a curtain.

Deep in the forest mould, protected by the fallen leaves of yester year, the flowering plants of springtime have been making ready after their subterranean lair, and have furnished them provision during the months preceding. All is ready to respond to the call of the April sun, nor must there be any hesitancy since the time is short enough before the foliage of the forest trees will spread itself like a baldquin above and prevent the rays from penetrating to the ground. At other times of the year the flowering takes its regular course like some broad and quiet stream pursuing its way undisturbed. The sudden outburst of the rushing waters of a brook and works a strange effect in our otherwise steady-going northern nature.

The something foreign in this presentation may have its deepest reason than is indicated on the surface. May be our spring flowers are not native to our soil, but had their erstwhile home in some mountain height or the steppes of Russia. The close resemblance between many of the Danish flowers and those of Asia bear witness to the possibility of an Asiatic-Russian emigration, following the glacial age as a great migration with Scandinavia as its goal corresponding to that of man himself and going in the same direction from east to west.

In the wake of the early flowers come the insects of endless variety. The bees we know will take care of themselves, even if the temperature is variable, as may be expected in the month of April. But the butterflies are less secure as the early kind appear to show off their finery. And then the ever-busy ants. Their winter quarters are opened up and they strive with the farmer in field and garden to emulate his example. Bugs of every kind and color fly here and there as so many brilliant gems astring. . . . When the days are warm, lizards and snakes join company as they come from their winter quarters between rocks and stumps of trees, and at eventide the quail of the frogs rises on the air as familiar music. Birds of passage from the south make their expected entrance in the north about this time, returning to their childhood's home for the marriage feast and where is to stand the cradle of the nestlings to come after. —From "The Year in Denmark" by J. O. BOEVING-PERSEN.

And then I answer: "Comrade of a thousand years, forebode no such severance of our loves. After the passing of these decades, the two daisies and the sunlit hill are fairer to me than ever before, for they have blossomed now into a serene beauty and have rooted in a deeper truth. The image and meaning of them is clearer day by day. Only what I have seen through your eyes has this glamour of magic upon it, and only what I have learned from you seems to have come to stay. As the years have passed upon me I need more than ever the bright reproof of your glance, the heart-stirring thrill of your laughter, the discipline of your song. When my work has grown too absorbing, when I have allowed myself to think that this or that small task is a very serious matter indeed, O then bring back to me the voice of the robin singing in the rain. Though my days and nights be filled with toil, brighten them with the laughter such as I have never heard except from you. Though you and I can no longer gather memories by every roadside, come the oftener to show me those we have. Two daisies growing on a little hill is the earliest, and so the fairest, of them all. I think it may outlast all that I have learned in libraries and that it will shine at the end as it did at the beginning in a special beam from the hidden land."

—D. B. HURN.

## Geraniums

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Oh, I can be happy here, where  
elbows touch,

The clang and the clatter I do not  
mind much;

But there's white I look with  
longing beyond the window walls,

And think about the quiet of the  
great green hills.

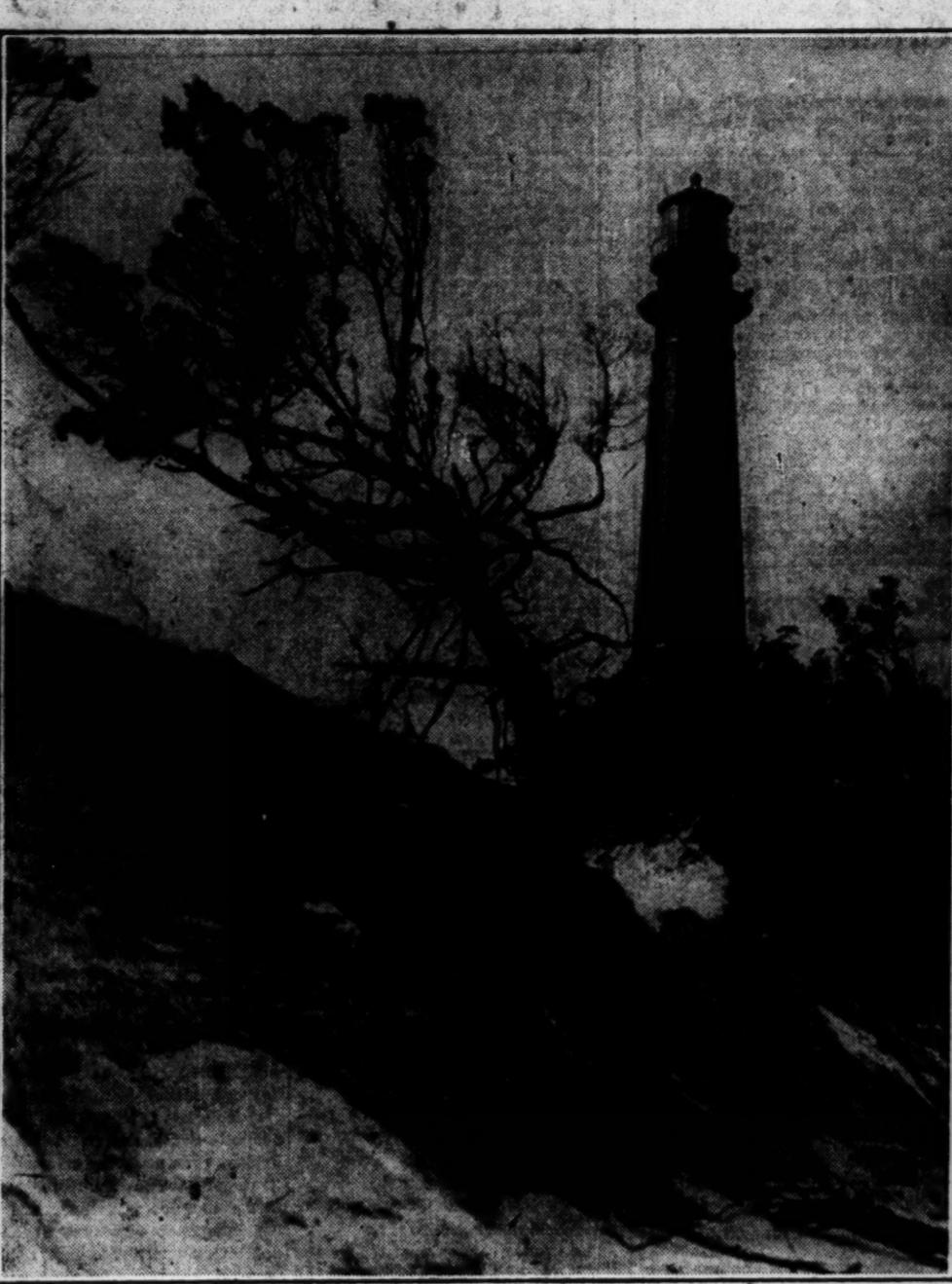
Up with the breezes, above the grind  
and grime,

The clean hills and the green hills  
I long to climb;

But I smile across to neighbors, who  
rub their windows clean,

And bless the gay geranium for  
looking so green.

—DOUGLAS HURN.



Barnegat Light  
Photograph by H. Armstrong Roberts

## From Old Egypt to New Jersey

THE oldest lighthouses of which any account survives were towers built by the Sybians and the Cushites who dwelt in Lower Egypt. It is supposed that they contained charts showing the coasts and the navigation of the Nile. At first these charts were engraved on the walls; later they were made on papyrus. The lightkeepers taught the pilotees of vessels hydrography, and how to steer by constellations. The primitive light apparatus consisted of an open coal, wood, or pitch fire burned on the top of the tower. After a time fish or whale oil was substituted, and it was only a little more than a century ago that sperm oil began to be used in a lamp of Argand type. From that time improvement was rapid. Following close upon the new type of lamp came the use of "bull's-eye" magnifiers, soon replaced by reflectors. Then came the Fresnel lens built up of glass prisms in panels. As in everything else, improvement in lighthouse equipment, with all sorts of mechanical devices for making the handling of them easier and the lights more effective, has gone on by leaps and bounds to the present perfected apparatus with which the best lighthouses are equipped.

When Ptolemy I began the erection of a great lighthouse on the rocky island with the Greek name Pharos, he established the generic name which has held ever since for all lighthouses. From that day to this, lighthouses have made strong sentimental appeal and in the high-lited beacon there is something more than a mere light.

Lighthouses have been made the scenes of many a thrilling romance, poem, and painting. When Sir Walter Scott visited the Bell Rock lighthouse in company with its famous construction engineer, far more than the masterpiece of engineering, he felt the poet's appeal. In the author's book, in a single stanza, which he headed "Pharos Iniquitor," he recorded his impressions:

Far in the bosom of the deep,  
O'er these wild shelves my watch I  
keep,  
A ruddy gem of-chargeful light,  
Bound on the dusky bough of Night.

The seaman bids my luster hail,  
And scorns to strike his timorous  
sail.

Going south from New York, after passing the powerful Navesink Light on the New Jersey coast, the next primary light is Barnegat, a white and red tower, something over one hundred and sixty feet in height. F. Hopkinson Smith, artist, writer, engineer, and builder of lighthouses, seems more than the piles of masonry which he rears, more than the mighty towers he sets into his carefully constructed towers. He sees the sky above with its floating clouds and sweeping gulls, the curve of the coast and the changing sand dunes. Sometimes with pencil, sometimes with pen he catches the picture. In that charming book, "The Tides of Barnegat," he described vividly the region which he knew so well:

"To the left curved the coast, glistening like a scimitar, and the strip of yellow beach which divided the narrow bay from the open sea; to the right, thrust out into the sheer of silver, lay the spit of sand narrowing the inlet, its edges scalloped with lace foam, its extreme point dominated by the grim tower of Barnegat Light; aloft, high into the blue, soared the gulls, flashing like jewels as they lifted their breasts to the sun, while away beyond, the sails of the fishing boats, gray or silver in their shifting tacks, crawled over the wrinkled sea."

This same sea dashes sometimes to

the very beacon light its furious waves, as if to tear it from the tower. It has incessantly upon the rocky foundations until little by little the solid granite and stone blocks have been worn away and the very foot of the lighthouse is weakened. This is what has happened to the guardian of the shifting shoals of Barnegat. There is now an organized effort for the preservation of this picturesque landmark.

"Sail on," it says, "sail on, ye stately ships!" And with your floating bridge the ocean span; Be mine to guard this light from all eclipse, Be yours to bring man nearer unto man!"

## Mrs. Gladstone

William and Catherine Gladstone were indeed a striking pair. She carried herself royally, though her movements were swift and light. Her eyes were of a deep sapphire blue, set well apart, long in shape, and with a world of meaning—eyes that danced with mischief or melted with tenderness. . . . She had an abundance of thick brown hair that waved softly upon her forehead. In figure she was tall and slender, and her movements were full of dignity and charm. Her husband used to say that, as he stood near the dais at a Drawing-room or Court, no one approached the Queen with so fine a carriage, or courted with so much grace. And this was in spite of an open coal, wood, or pitch fire burned on the top of the tower.

And with an ordinary hedge on either side of the road, and a wood on part of one side of it, in one half-mile, without getting off his bicycle, he counted forty-six different kinds of wild flowers. Think what that half-mile was, from the point of view of interest to my friend, and what an experience of pleasure people may have who know anything about flowers. And it is not only one half-mile that is like this; it is many half-miles. My friend also told me of a species of buttercup not very rare, but of which in his parish he had at first found only one specimen. Year by year he went to see that specimen flower every April, and it was a pleasure to him. Gradually it increased and multiplied.

And that is another instance that so long as you do not destroy or disturb you can get pleasure in going each year, as my friend did, to see a rare plant flowering in the same place. And every one can do without spoiling it. The whole world of flowers and trees, of course, can be treated from the same point of view as that of birds. Then there is the world of insects—a very gruesome world of insects—by all accounts in some respects, but extraordinarily interesting. There is the weather, which may be of the greatest interest. I take great interest in the weather in the country. It is always some sort of a day in the country. . . . Then the seasons, and everything which the seasons bring with them.

There is a book, a very remarkable one, written in German more than sixty years ago. I think, but translated into English, called "On the Heights." There is this sentence in it: "A peasant woman and her husband happily married, living on their own plot of land, and one day the peasant woman is looking out of the window at the fruit-trees in the orchard and she says meditatively, 'These are the trees that blossomed and bore fruit, and then the snow fell upon them, and then it was spring again.' In that one sentence there is the feeling of outdoor home.

You want to be in the same place, to get away from these things. Neither can we understand why we should cling to a queer old cottage with a wing added to it, and windows facing the four points of the compass when we might have an orchard and entirely new house.

Worst of all, why should we, if we really are "gentry" like to live a large section of our lives absolutely plump upon the highroad to be stared at by every common wayfarer?

His objections are our three strongest attractions and, judging by the perennial enthusiasm of many passers-by, the majority of opinion is with us.

To begin with, there are few more cheery objects in nature than a thriving farmyard. . . . We are far enough not to be disturbed by it. All the bedrooms, for instance, look either over the fields or the moor; yet if we desire the racket of farmyard life, we have only to step to the other side of the house, whose curious ramblingness is its chief charm. It is not every house that looks north, south, east and west, thus enabling you to choose your aspect according to hour and season.

As for the publicity, well, no one would think that the white, narrow, leisurely road which saunters along in the sunshine between two high, flower-bordered hedges is the highroad to almost everywhere and that by it the main traffic of the village progresses. Along it comes the morning mail from the far-off town. That is the first excitement of the day, except on market day when a farm cart or two is off and away before the arrival of the postman.

Moreover, our tenant overlooked the most desirable attribute of the window—it's utility. Countless are the little transactions performed through it. Orders are given to tradesmen, friendly cards are pulled up on them; way to the lowlands and charged with requests to rescue a belated parcel from the station. We are one of the few villages still left in England that has no carrier of any kind. Bunches of flowers float in, propelled by kindly hands—PEATRICE CHARE in "Through a Dartmoor Window."

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT  
Postbox Agent  
107 Falmouth St., Back Bay Station  
Boston, U. S. A.

## Bonds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BOND" is a word very elastic in its meaning; and this meaning may be either pleasant or disagreeable. But however the word is used, it suggests obligation; and it is almost impossible to think of it without thinking of the word "law."

Christian Science shows and proves that the strongest bond is the one which binds cause to effect, the creator to His creation, God to His beloved manifestation, man; indeed, this bond is infinitely strong. This being so, there can be no real material law that can operate to bind man with fetters to sin, sickness, fear, in-harmony, or suffering of any sort. God and His idea, man, being united by spiritual law, man enjoys the bonds of liberty, freedom, and dominion. All that man needs is ever and always his, through his unity with omnipotent and omniscient Mind.

Paul says, "Ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of adoption," whereby we cry, Abba, Father." Christ Jesus delivered this glorious message to a world which was bound fast in fetters of fear, sin, lack, disease, and death. He showed the powerlessness of those bonds. Miracles, so called, followed one another in rapid succession, as he demonstrated, for the benefit of all, the truth about God and man—the allness of God and the nothingness of matter—each demonstration lifting someone out of the bonds of the flesh into the security of divine law, where God's man eternally dwells. His demonstrations were progressive, showing his constantly strengthening conviction of the inability of matter to sustain, derange, or destroy Life, which is Spirit.

To demonstrate this great fact, namely, that the real man's life can never be other than harmonious and perfect, Jesus went about loosening the material bonds of sin, sickness—all manner of discord, and blessing all who came in contact with his pure thought.

If Life could not be changed, then the next step was plain; that Life could not be destroyed; and death was therefore an impostor. Jesus proved this in progressive demonstrations, up to the raising of Lazarus after he had been in the tomb four days. But his crowning demonstration was yet to come. He had to show that men need not remain in bondage to fear; that each one can have dominion over his own body, through the reflection of divine dominion. With error arguing to him its evil suggestions of treachery, friendlessness, loneliness, humiliation, agony, extinction, he proved to the satisfaction of those who had eyes to see that God, divine Mind, never stops knowing, never ceases to manifest His thoughts in life and activity. He proved that stone walls were no barrier to Spirit, and that there is never a moment in which divine Love fails to meet man's need here and now; never an instant when God, Spirit, loses sight of His manifestation, man. Where in such Love could there be a place for fear, death's trap?

Each one must finally be the victor over every effort of error to bind him to matter and material law. This will occur when he realizes perfectly his eternal bond of union with omnipotence, with omniscience, with the Word of God, which met the human need. He said, quoting from the Old Testament Scriptures, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Out of divine Mind's infinite, impartial, universal supply of wisdom comes our daily supply of ideas. That is the truth we need to know; and once realized, it will satisfy our need.

## Windows in Dartmoor

Before it was finally decided whereabouts we should build, one of our tenants expressed his opinion, respectfully but quite plainly, that we ought to withdraw to a distant field belonging to our own farm, build therein a square, conventional slated house, plant before it a row of shrubs, and live in refined slothness from the common herd in the farmhouse and the cottages. We differed from him politically, but violently. Nancy then, who had thought nothing of his ideas, has treated us with a well-bred pig. His idea defined the proper manner in which "gentry" ought to live. Our idea cannot be expressed in decent language. For one thing it is a mystery.

He cannot understand why ladies should like to be near a farmyard teeming with cocks, hens, calves, pigs, cows, dogs, cats, turkeys, and other live stock when it is possible to get away from these things. Neither can he understand why we should cling to a queer old cottage with a wing added to it, and windows facing the four points of the compass when we might have an orchard and entirely new house.

Worst of all, why

## Music of the World—News of Art

## The Return of Monsieur Croche

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

UP TO the present, Claude Debussy's theories on music have been accessible only to a small number of people—at least, the theories he really expressed, as many have been wrongly attributed to him by people insufficiently acquainted with his writings. He lent some of his ideas to a peculiar character christened by him "Monsieur Croche," "Monsieur Croche Antidilettante," the book in which appears a collection of some of Debussy's criticisms, had so far been published only in a very limited number of copies, which were at once absorbed by an eager public, and it was even hardly possible to discover a copy in a sale.

I was present at the birth of this book, and, nearly 20 years ago, I even contributed to it in a very modest way by drawing up for the composer a list of his writings, and am actually in possession of proofs of this book, with corrections which, unfortunately, have not always been followed—if only to avoid, for instance, the repetition of exactly similar passages. This small volume has just been published in a popular edition. Monsieur Croche appears before us now not in his clothes but in his everyday clothes. Indeed, these clothes could have been better taken care of, and the opportunity seized of making the desirable touches.

## Good Literary Style

Although it contains few of the composer's ideas, it includes some, however, which represent his aesthetics in a perfect manner, and we should rejoice to see a new edition of this small book which, under cover of irony, contains many sensible opinions, and reveals a personal style which makes this musician appear a born writer. This is not after all such an exceptional combination, if one thinks of Schumann, Berlioz or Wagner.

Most certainly, nothing in this book will be found approaching the revealing ardor of Schumann, the combative nature of Wagner or the lyrical transports of Berlioz; but the delightful precepts of a tempered wisdom which is never useless. "To be superior to others," Monsieur Croche says in the second page, "is never necessary; a bit effort, unless it is a beautiful debt to one's superior to oneself, is combined with it." And again, a few pages later: "I try to forget music as I know it, as it prevents me from appreciating music. I do not know or shall know tomorrow. Why cling to that which we know too well?"

Debussy had the reputation of taking lightly about music, and if one is to believe the majority of those who never read his works, he devoted himself only to amusing but inconsistent paradoxes. I have just finished the re-reading of the new edition of this book, and am more than ever struck by its earnestness. It does not require very close scrutiny to see something besides an indifferent attitude and pleasant words. People like Debussy instinctively detect a solemn attitude, which is precisely what makes the greatest impression on people as a whole, even when made use of by an ignoramus.

Debussy, in his literature as in his music, is extremely reserved in the expression of his feelings; he obviously apprehends giving the impression that his interlocutor does not possess as much wisdom and concentration as he himself. For instance, in the description of a sunset: "The sun was setting all alone with no peasant in the foreground trying to take a lithographic attitude." Nothing but literary humor can be seen there, although it really expresses the author's deep aversion for the easy sentimentality and ready-made images dear to the multitude. This book is full of similar examples. It is useful to read again what he says "of the artist fulfilling their sad labor of serving the public and maintaining a desired nonchalance."

It is also useful to read once more what he wrote on Bach, Beethoven, even on Wagner; and especially if one is not quite of the same opinion. Only his exceptions have been taken into consideration, without attaching sufficient importance to his tributes. It is to be regretted that all musical critics do not put as much suppressed anger and dislike for exaggeration into their words. Is he wrong, indeed, when he says that: "It is surprising that the Ninth Symphony did not stay buried under the mass of prose it created," and that "Beethoven was not in the least literary in the sense given to this word today."

## Beethoven

Some have tried to give Debussy the reputation of an iconoclast; for instance, it was said that he did not like Beethoven, but is it possible to find more correct opinions on the leading theme of the finale of the Ninth Symphony than this: "There is no more triumphant example of the ductility of an idea to the mold offered to it: every hour is a new joy, and this without weariness, as it never seems to be repetition; it appears to be as the chimical opening out of a tree, the leaves of which would burst open together. Nothing in this composition of enormous proportions is useless, not even the Andante, accused of being lengthy by recent aesthetes."

It is to be wished that Beethoven's works occasioned us only such judicious comments as these, and more than one musician or critic has agreed with the author of the "Prélude à l'Après-midi d'un Faune" that the unsuccess of Beethoven has been proven since Beethoven, and again that the true teaching of the great master of Bonn—like that of all geniuses—was a lesson of independence and not an encouragement to "studious and rigid exercises," written by copyists gifted with good will rather than originality. Are we more in the wrong in thinking the symphony as out-of-date (as far as the genre is concerned) as today the tragedy? Does such an opinion prevent us from admiring and feeling all Beethoven's or Racine's genius? Because it is considered that one form has become sterile, does it ensue that those who invented it or brought it to perfection have no durable merit? And those who feel most all that is perishable in an expression of art, are they not best able to appreciate

all the vitality a genius has been able to breathe into it and the overflowing riches with which he has filled it?

## Veneration for Bach

Let us read again these pages so full of sound judgments, deep affection and real veneration for Johann Sebastian Bach, who, Debussy rightly says "is made to bear the weight of centuries owing to the formal manner in which he is interpreted." Let us read again the delightful things he says about Bach's "musical arabesque," and his comments on Chopin, or Weber; and about Moussorgsky's "Enfantines," perhaps the most simple and penetrating pages ever written on the great Russian composer, or the excellent studies devoted to Paul Dukas's Sonata, or again those in which he speaks of the genius appearing in "Till Eulenspiegel" of Richard Strauss; and many other

## Beethoven Celebrations

## Chicago Symphony

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 28.—To give special honor to the memory and the fame of Beethoven, the Chicago Symphony Orchestra devoted its entire program, March 25 and 26 to compositions of the master. But the homage which Mr. Stock's organization rendered traveled far beyond the boundary of formal compliment. It had interpreted the overture to "Egmont," the Seventh and the Eighth Symphonies frequently before; yet seldom, it seemed, had the orchestra played them with the inspiration, the poetic insight, the unanimity of thought and feeling which glorified the performance on this occasion.

In the earlier days of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra it was the general conviction that only Theodore Thomas revealed Beethoven as he really was; but Frederick Stock made it clear at this memorial concert that he had often made clear before that his distinguished predecessor had missed, if not the essence of Beethoven's art, at least some of the human and the dramatic constituents of it. It was grand music, grandly played.

The program, in addition to the works that have been mentioned, included the Fugue, Op. 133, which Beethoven had written originally for his B flat major string quartet, but which was later published as a separate work. Mr. Stock added double basses in places wherein the music stood in need—for orchestral purposes—of greater solidity. The work, which the Gordon String Quartet had played at its Beethoven celebration a month before, is neither easy to perform nor to listen to; but there can be no doubt that the conductor of the Chicago Orchestra did well in including an example of the master's later manner.

F. B.

## Philadelphia Observance

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (Special Correspondence)—Beethoven Week, if so it may be called, was observed in Philadelphia in a variety of ways. The four Women's Committees of the Philadelphia Orchestra held an interesting exhibit of the Beethoven relics owned in and about Philadelphia. The Women's Committees also gave a very interesting concert and play at the Bellevue. Overtures were played by the Curtis Quartet, Carl Flesch, first violin; Emmanuel Zetlin, second violin; Louis Baily, viola, and Felix Salmond, violoncello, these being four of the instructors at the Curtis Institute of Music—and the B flat major trio was played by Mr. Flesch, Mr. Salmond and Moritz Rosenthal. The play, which dealt with some of the salient parts of the life of Beethoven, was written by Miss Frances A. Wister and was an admirable piece of work from both the dramatic and the literary sides.

The formal program of the Philadelphia Orchestra which was played at the concerts on Friday afternoon, Saturday evening, and again this evening, was made up of the "Egmont" Overture, and the Third and the Fifth Symphonies. Immense audiences heard all three concerts with the greatest enthusiasm.

## Cincinnati Symphony

CINCINNATI, March 26 (Special Correspondence)—The Beethoven Centennial Commemoration program of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was presented at the orchestra's seventeenth pair of concerts of the current season on March 25 and 26. Fritz Reiner conducted. Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, was the soloist.

The program embraced, for the orchestra, the "Coriolanus" Overture, the "Musik zu einem Ritterballett," and the Eighth Symphony. Mme. Rethberg contributed two groups, including "Adeleine"; the aria, "Abscheulicher," from "Fidelio," and two songs from "Egmont"; "Freudvoll und laldvoll," and "Die Trommeln gerüht."

The numbers were obviously not intended to be representative of the scope of the composer, nor were they chosen from his most popular compositions. The outstanding musical impression of the concert, therefore, was the magnificent singing of Mme. Rethberg. Her first appearances in Cincinnati took place last year, and at that time she established herself firmly in the estimation of the musical public here. On this occasion, even if her opportunities were more limited, the temperament of her numbers a handicap to both artist and audience, she seemed in many respects greater as an interpretive musician than last year.

It goes almost without saying that the straightforward simplicity and dignity of her style are a colossal asset in singing Beethoven, and the utter loveliness of her vocal quality and the charm of her finished phrasing had a splendid, if difficult vehicle. She is a very great artist, and would have richly merited the warm reception she received in this city, without the additional interest which attaches to the fact that she was "discovered" by Fritz Reiner when he was conductor of the Dresden Opera House.

Of the orchestral numbers, that

which was of least significance was the most interesting. The "Musik zu einem Ritterballett," representing, as it does the first published orchestral work of Beethoven, afforded an unusual opportunity for analysis and comparison. It is most infrequently played, and has therefore a secondary freshness, in addition to the intrinsic vitality and naïveté of very young work. Mr. Reiner's reading of it, also, was imbued with sympathy and understanding for its youthful quality, and he gave it color and sparkle in the right degree.

The Eighth Symphony, the real pièce de résistance of the program, was not, in many respects, as engaging as some other of Mr. Reiner's Beethoven interpretations. He handles it with a keen sense of the dramatic, and a liberal use of emphasis, almost to overpointing, accentuates sforzandi, acceleration and pause, and substitutes for its original, formal line, vivid and modern activity. It is, of course, his prerogative to do so, and doubtless many many works gain under this type of handling. It is doubtful, however, if in the case of the Eighth Symphony it is an unqualified success.

The same treatment, on the other hand, applied to the "Coriolanus" Overture gives it a delightful animation. It stands up in strong contrasts, clear attacks, and dramatic changes of mood.

It should be said, however, that one of Mr. Reiner's peculiar accomplishments is his playing of accompaniments, and it was in this field that the orchestra appeared to best advantage on this occasion. The unanimity of phrase which characterized the solos of the various choirs to the soloist in the aria from "Fidelio" was the soundest of orchestral work of the program.

## Los Angeles Symphony

LOS ANGELES, March 26 (Special Correspondence)—Emil Oberhofer, formerly conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, has been engaged to conduct the concerts of the Philharmonic Orchestra for the

## Two New French Operas

By EMIL VUILLERMOZ

Paris, March 10

CHANCE has just coupled together on the bills of the Opéra-Comique two works which very characteristically represent the tendencies of two generations of French musicians. "Le Poirier de Misère," a work by three authors of 25 and "Sophie Arnould," the composer of which has passed his sixtieth year, has been produced at the same time. Seldom have two successive schools confronted their ideal in such a striking fashion. The experience was the more significant and interesting in that the two works are both highly successful.

"Le Poirier de Misère," the book of which is by M. Jean Limozin and André de la Tournasse and the music by Marcel Delannoy, is a tale of the Middle Ages of a gently philosophical flavor. The subject is rich in allusions, and in contrasts of every kind. It provides a strong production for a musician with very lucid ideas for illustration. M. Marcel Delannoy has treated it as an alert and lively style. His score is full of vivacity and fresh colors.

Like all the young people of his generation this artist is in search of a much more bare and unadorned music than that of his elders. His writing is made, if one may put it so, of a learned naïveté and angularity. To such a subject, this technique is particularly well adapted, as one finds therein the rich simplicity and the picturesque naïveté of old picture makers of the Middle Ages. This music seems to be sculptured with the chisel like certain statues of the saints in old cathedrals.

A Reactionary Movement

The young musicians of today, whom the masses take for daring explorers and bold anticipators, are, on the contrary, fulfilling a reactionary movement. Renouncing the wonderful harmonic and orchestral riches that the impressionists had quenched them, they are returning to a wizened, poor and hattered writing which resembles the medieval "descant." They use a little counterpoint of two sharp and angular parts which seem to precede by 10 centuries and not to follow by 10 years the writing of a Debussy or a Ravel. Nothing could have been more different than these two works, and, moreover, it is impossible not to be aware that the seeds of these two inspirations, however dissimilar, both spring from the same ground.

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## GIRLS SINGLES IN THIRD ROUND

Miss Marie Fensterer Defeats Miss Marjorie Sachs in Feature Match

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., March 31 (Special)—Play in the singles of the United States girls' indoor lawn tennis championship was brought down to the third round this morning on the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club and a start was also made in the doubles. Seven singles matches in the second round reduced the field to eight, placing two of them before Miss Fensterer and one from Boston, one from Winchendon and one from Englewood, N. J.

The feature match of the morning was the one in which Miss Marie Fensterer, Englewood, beat Miss Marjorie Sachs, Newton, 6-1, 6-2. Miss Fensterer won in straight sets 6-4, 6-2. Games alternated in the first set until the score stood 3-3. Then Miss Sachs went ahead at 4-3, only to lose the next three games and the set to Miss Fensterer, 6-4. The score in the second set was more one-sided, it was due to the fact that Miss Fensterer now had her game well under control and she gave a fine exhibition of court covering and serving.

Miss Sarah Palfrey and Miss Lee Palfrey, Boston, kept up their fine playing and advanced easily to the third set without the loss of a game. Miss Lee Palfrey defeated Miss Grace Roberts, Milton, in the second round, 6-3, 6-0. Misses Sarah and Lee won from Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0. To date neither of the Palfrey girls has lost a game. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS' INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

First Round

Miss Marjorie Sachs, Newton Center, defeated Miss Amy Davol, Boston, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Ruth Coffin, Boston, by default.

Miss Mary L. Hutchins, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Hovey, Boston, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Louise Packer, Winchester, defeated Miss Peggy Farnsworth, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Peggy Read, Cambridge, defeated Miss Alice Farnsworth, Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 6-1.

Second Round

Miss Katherine, Winthrop, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Jane Wheeler, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Grace Robert, Milton, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Marie Fensterer, Englewood, N. J., defeated Miss Marjorie Sachs, Newton Center, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss Sarah Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Louise Packer, Winchester, defeated Miss Peggy Farnsworth, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

Misses Sarah and Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Marian Wood, Brookline, and Miss Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 6-0.

DOUBLES—First Round

Miss Nancy Brightwell, Chestnut Hill, and Miss Katherine Winthrop, Boston, defeated Miss Grace Robert and Miss Barbara Warner, Milton, 6-0, 6-2.

Miss Louise Packer, Winchester, defeated Misses Barbara and Anne Stevens, Chestnut Hill, 6-1, 6-1.

Misses Sarah and Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Miss Marian Wood, Brookline, and Miss Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, 6-2, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Misses Sarah and Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Misses Barbara and Anne Stevens, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Misses Sarah and Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Misses Barbara and Anne Stevens, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Misses Sarah and Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Misses Barbara and Anne Stevens, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Misses Sarah and Lee Palfrey, Boston, defeated Misses Barbara and Anne Stevens, Chestnut Hill, 6-0, 6-0.

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## VERY UNEVEN MOVEMENT IN STOCK PRICES

Market Is Broad and Active  
With No Well-Defined  
Tendency

NEW YORK March 31 (AP)—An unusually broad number of shares was traded at the outset of today's stock market with no definite trend.

Overnight accumulation of orders gave strength to some of the southwestern railways, notably Texas & Pacific, which touched a new high.

Further selling of oil stocks pressed a number of issues down to new low prices for the year.

Profit taking was interspersed with new buying in the subsequent dealings with demand for various railroads associated with rumors of forthcoming dividend distribution, including Erie first preferred and Texas & Pacific.

Some realizing occurred in Missouri Pacific preferred in which it was reported an early announcement of re-capitalization plans might be made.

Further accumulation of shares by Maryland Common and preferred New Haven, St. Paul, Kansas City Southern, Peoria & Eastern and Gulf Mobile & Northern was in evidence.

Retirement of short contracts was instrumental in pushing up Dodge Brothers preferred nearly 3 points while International Silver and Warner Brothers Pictures A were carried up swiftly.

Large offerings of oils, especially Marland, and petroleum, together with a break of nearly 3 points in Radio Corporation, on official denial of merger rumors, had a tendency to restrict general buying of industrials and specialties.

**Erratic Movements**

Some reflection of tomorrow's half billion dollar distribution to investors was shown in a break in new high levels of some high-grade shares, including Norfolk & Western.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with demand sterling quoted around \$4.854, and French francs just below 3.31c.

Many shares with a long record of dividend distributions behind them rallied successfully the widest amount, including that went on in the forenoon.

Railroads in the main were well sustained, but there were some marked exceptions among the Southern issues, Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line, dropping 3 points.

Extensive buying of Pennsylvania lifted it to 60 1/2, while Colorado & Southern at 104 1/2, Southern Pacific at 114 1/2 and Norfolk & Western at 181 1/2, again showed strength.

There were many large losses among industrial issues before the list began to stiffen around midday.

The renewal rate for call loans was maintained at 4 1/2 per cent.

**Firm Undertone In Bonds**

The bond market had a firm undertone with activity confined almost entirely to callaway issues. Erie convertible "A" 4s again under heavy accumulation, with a nominal demand for the convertible "B" 4s of the same company.

Buying also was noticeable in Baltimore & Ohio general 4s, Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s, International & Northern, Northeastern Railway General 4s and St. Louis & San Francisco income 6s and adjustment 6s.

Fourth Liberty 4s were bought in moderate amounts, but Federal Government bonds otherwise were slightly lower.

There was further buying of the New Rome 6 1/2s, but prices were easing off from the 2 point premium of earlier dealings. The foreign group was irregular.

**OIL STOCKS WEAK  
IN LONDON MARKET**

LONDON, March 31—Oils again were weak on the stock exchange today, due mainly to liquidation of stale dull accounts. The market on the whole was quiet.

Industrial and textiles were heavy. Argentine rails were in demand on further general traffic reports. Home rails were steady.

Oils improved, with De Beers and Japans in demand. Rubber shares were quiet. Royal Dutch was 30 1/2. Rio Tinto 40 1/2 and Courtaulds 5 1/2.

The gilt-edge division was steady. French securities were strong. Chinese securities were weak.

**WHEAT PRICES RALLY  
AFTER EARLY DROP**

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—Owing largely to weather of a kind favoring the new domestic crop wheat averaged lower early today. Buying by previous sellers was slow, however, and tended to bring about rallies.

Starting at 1 1/2c to 4c decline wheat recovered at times to about yesterday's finish. Corn and oats were easy with demand firm, corn opening unchanged to 1 1/2c off, and later showing a gain.

Opening prices today: Wheat—May, 1.33c to 1 1/2c; July, 1.28c to 1 1/2c; September, 1.26c; Corn—May, 71c to 72c; July, 76c to 1 1/2c; September, 79c; Oats—May, 45c to 60c; July, 43c to 44c; September, 45c to 60c.

**VICTOR TALKING MACHINE'S YEAR**

Report of Victor Talking Machine Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows a net income of \$7,083,000, or 62 cents, federal taxes, etc. Based on the shares issued under the recapitalization plan, approved by stockholders on Jan. 14, 1926, the net income per share, after allowing for annual dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred, per share, and preference stock at \$6 convertible preferred, per share, earned on \$51,068 per share of common stock. Net sales were \$46,662,103.

**DODGE BROTHERS EARNINGS**

Earnings statement of Dodge Brothers, Inc., for first quarter of 1927 is expected next week. While final figures are not yet in, the statement is expected to show substantial bond interest and dividend on preferred, amounting to approximately \$2,475,000, earned with a small amount of interest on the first quarter of 1926. The corporation reported net before taxes and interest of \$5,990,482. Cash and securities on hand March 1, exceeded \$26,500,000. The current ratio is 124.23 to 1. The ratio is slightly better than three to one.

**UTAH COPPER'S TAX VALUATION**

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 31—Tangible assets of Utah Copper properties has increased \$6,175,000 over that of 1926, according to a report of the company's tax audit and equalization and assessment. The total valuation for the year is listed at \$50,495,685, subject to action by the board, which fixed valuation last year at \$44,512,610.

**N. Y. WESTCHESTER & BOSTON**

New York, Westchester & Boston for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, shows a deficit of \$1,758,247 after taxes and charges, compared with deficit of \$1,843,633 in 1925.

**VACUUM OIL PROFITS**

Vacuum Oil Company reports net profit of \$24,132,655 for 1926, up to \$9.65 a share compared with \$24,030.91 in 1925, or \$7.73 a share.

**STEEL PLATE PRICES WEAK**

Steel plates in the Youngstown district are selling from \$1 to \$2 a ton below the nominal market of 1.90 cents a pound.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

**Last** **High** **Low** **Mar. 31 Mar. 30**

100 Allium ..... 20 19 18 18 18

200 Ad & Straus ..... 65 63 65 63 63

100 Adv-Ru ..... 125 125 125 125 125

100 Air Recov. 125 125 125 125 125

100 Am. Ind. 100 100 100 100 100

7100 Allied Ch. 142 140 140 140 140

600 Allis-Chal. 95 94 95 95 95

100 Am. Ind. Ch. 100 100 100 100 100

300 Amal. Lee. 150 145 145 145 145

2400 Amerada 29 28 28 28 28

100 Am. Ar Ch. 105 105 105 105 105

400 Am. Bldg. 100 100 100 100 100

100 Am. Bst. 22 22 22 22 22

500 Am. Bosch. 145 145 145 145 145

100 Am. Brake. 143 143 143 143 143

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS		UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
<b>New York</b>		<b>New York</b>		<b>New York</b>		<b>New York</b>		<b>New York</b>		<b>New York</b>	
<b>LONG ISLAND</b>		<b>MOUNT VERNON</b>		<b>BROOKLYN</b>		<b>ROCHESTER</b>		<b>SCHENECTADY</b>		<b>UTICA</b>	
<b>RICHMOND HILL</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>		<b>(Continued)</b>	
<b>GUTJAHR &amp; FRANZ, Incorporated</b>		<b>BROCKMAN COAL COMPANY</b>		<b>JAMES G. SHEVILL INSURANCE</b>		<b>EH. CLARK COAL CO.</b>		<b>PINKHAM'S DISTINCTIVE GIFTS</b>		<b>THE LA SALLE</b>	
<b>Formerly Henry Babenbure, Inc.</b>		<b>Service, Quality and Weight Guaranteed</b>		<b>26 COURT STREET</b>		<b>Ely Building</b>		<b>Travel with Our LUGGAGE</b>		<b>(Companion car to Cadillac)</b>	
<b>Meats and Poultry of Quality</b>		<b>Office and Yard</b>		<b>Triangle 2825</b>		<b>Main 18</b>		<b>Beautiful LAMPS</b>		<b>UTICA MOTOR CAR COMPANY</b>	
<b>Tel. Richmond Hill 4321-5822</b>		<b>721 S. Columbus Ave. Tel. Oakwood 4829</b>		<b>Farmen's For Lowers</b>		<b>State St. at Overhead Crossing</b>		<b>Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y.</b>		<b>YONKERS</b>	
<b>115-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond, Hill N. Y.</b>		<b>EGGERT &amp; AGINS Jewelers</b>		<b>THE PARKWAY GRILL</b>		<b>Satisfying Thousands</b>		<b>Visit our salesroom and inspect</b>		<b>Attention, Men!</b>	
<b>TOLLEY'S Cantilever Shoes For Men and Women</b>		<b>Fine watch repairing Jewelry remodeled</b>		<b>(Formerly Tides Arms Grill)</b>		<b>The basis on which the Capitol Trust Company invites your business is that</b>		<b>The La Salle</b>		<b>R. C. Rice Men's Shop has just what you are looking for in Spring and Summer Men's Wear.</b>	
<b>115-15 Jamaica Ave.</b>		<b>17 So. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 5181</b>		<b>34 Pondfield Rd., West Bronxville, N. Y.</b>		<b>our business is that</b>		<b>(Companion car to Cadillac)</b>		<b>498 SOUTH BROADWAY OPEN EVENINGS</b>	
<b>WOODMERE</b>		<b>THE BEST OF EVERYTHING to Build Your Home and Keep It Warm</b>		<b>JAMES G. SHEVILL INSURANCE</b>		<b>For Staple and Fancy Meat and Groceries WE DELIVER</b>		<b>UTICA MOTOR CAR COMPANY</b>		<b>GOWNS HATS</b>	
<b>MRS. B. R. MATTHEWS Real Estate and Insurance</b>		<b>NEW ROCHELLE COAL &amp; LUMBER CO.</b>		<b>26 COURT STREET</b>		<b>PARK AVENUE BEAUTY SHOP</b>		<b>Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y.</b>		<b>E. H. Timms Sport Shop</b>	
<b>Woodmere Blvd. (Facing the Station.) Tel. Cedarhurst 3222.</b>		<b>"Founded on Integrity"</b>		<b>Palmer Avenue Beauty Shop</b>		<b>EXPERTS ONLY</b>		<b>Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y.</b>		<b>GLOVES LINGERIE HOSIERY CORSETS</b>	
<b>KATZ BROS., Props. Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women</b>		<b>NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.</b>		<b>Parker Method Finger Waving</b>		<b>12 Palmer Ave.</b>		<b>Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y.</b>		<b>23 North Broadway</b>	
<b>Irving Pl. near Hwy. Tel. Cedarhurst 3286</b>		<b>IROQUOIS</b>		<b>Tel. Bronx 3628</b>		<b>12 Palmer Ave.</b>		<b>Chancellor Park, Utica, N. Y.</b>		<b>The ELITE MILLINERY and DRESS SHOP</b>	
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<b>I. MILLER TRU-WALK</b>		<b>STORAGE WAREHOUSE</b>		<b>MEATS, PROVISIONS AND SEA FOOD</b>		<b>73 PONDFIELD ROAD (UPSTAIRS)</b>		<b>Hardware and Radio Sets</b>		<b>"The Best in Radio"</b>	
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<b>Proctor Building, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phones: Oakwood 9080-9339</b>		<b>THE AMELIE HAT SHOP</b>		<b>73 PONDFIELD ROAD</b>		<b>73 PONDFIELD ROAD</b>		<b>HENRY MARTIN CO.</b>		<b>PHILIP C. ROEDER, Prop.</b>	
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<b>WM. KIAR</b>		<b>MISS ANN</b>		<b>73 PONDFIELD ROAD</b>		<b>73 PONDFIELD ROAD</b>		<b>SEASONABLE FLOWERS</b>		<b>Meats Poultry Fancy Fruits Vegetables</b>	
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<b>Infants', Children's and Misses' Wear Everything for the Baby</b>		<b>THE ODDITY</b>		<b>73 PONDFIELD ROAD</b>		<b>73 PONDFIELD ROAD</b>		<b>Complete Line of Men's Furnishings</b>		<b>LYNCHBURG, VA.</b>	
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## EDITORIALS

### Increasing the British Electorate

**G**REAT BRITAIN is about to introduce a change fundamentally affecting the whole constitution of its Government. This change concerns the electorate of the House of Commons. Up to 1918 the electorate comprised 8,000,000 voters. In that year the number was raised to 21,000,000. Now it is understood that it is to be further increased to 26,000,000 by the addition of 5,000,000 hitherto unenfranchised women.

It is too late for those who have opposed the decision to criticize it further. It remains, however, for all to unite in considering how the change can best be conditioned, not only in the interests of the 42,000,000 people of Britain, but also in that of the 350,000,000 inhabiting the British Empire overseas. In a speech made at Cambridge, Eng., Stanley Baldwin, Britain's Prime Minister, referred to the enlargement of the electorate in 1918, when, he said, Britain "became a democracy." He went on to warn his hearers of the hazards involved, as follows:

Now, let us remember this: there is nothing sacred about the word "democracy" any more than about any other long word derived from the Greek. It merely is used to define a political conception, and, there is no instance in history where a thorough democracy has succeeded in holding together an empire for any period; and that novel task is one that we have got to do, and make ourselves fit for it.

Mr. Baldwin drew the conclusion that efforts should be made to educate the electorate. This is assuredly sound advice, and it becomes doubly so now that the electorate is to be again enlarged. It is advice, however, that cannot be carried into operation soon enough materially to affect the immediate future. The question then arises, Is any alternative action feasible which would be less slow to operate?

The commission under Lord Colwyn, appointed two years ago by the late Labor Government to investigate national debt and taxation, has something to say on this point. "It would be better," the commission remarks in a report which appeared recently, "if the great body of citizens were more conscious of the taxes which they bear." The commission goes on to say it is "damaging to the sense of responsibility in an electorate that a large section should be able to vote for some perhaps expensive policy, feeling all the while that, because they were not personally liable to taxation, that expenditure would not touch them in any way." The commission inclines to the view that it might be well to make the income tax universal, and arguments pro and con have been forthcoming.

If the income tax were made universal, it is claimed, there would be no further objection to the enfranchisement of the whole of the men and women of Britain at any age, however young, that might be desired. At the same time appreciable addition would be made to the revenues of the state, enabling the burden of debt to be reduced and necessities of daily existence to be freed from indirect taxation, while stability might be restored with results to safeguard constitutional government permanently.

The political feasibility of such action may well depend upon linking it with some such great popular concession as that of the present scheme for enlarging the electorate. Opportunity for action, therefore, while it may exist today, is liable to disappear when the enlargement has taken place. Upon the use made of the opportunity may depend whether Britain avoids the danger to its existence as an Empire which Mr. Baldwin has pointed out. The constitutional change proposed thus raises world-wide issues.

### Indirect Aid to Farmers

**D**ESPITE the failure of Congress to enact some form of farm relief, the opinion seems to prevail in Washington that the problem can be met by indirect means. This was manifested in the decision of the so-called middle West grain rate case handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That decision brought out the fact that grain rates throughout Minnesota are admittedly below the level of similar rates in surrounding territory. The railroads desired permission to readjust the rates and advance them to conformity with the others. The application was denied by the commission on the ground that the Hoch-Smith resolution adopted by Congress directed the commission to prescribe the "lowest lawful" rates on agricultural products. Inasmuch as the commission has in thought a general inquiry into all rates on agricultural products, it was thought best to postpone any changes in specific instances until the general question had been investigated. This decision, however, was not by any means unanimous. Four members of the commission filed dissenting reports. The minority pointed out that the commission should prescribe rates that will produce adequate revenue to the roads, encourage the development of an adequate system of transportation and remove discrimination.

The divulgence of this difference of opinion in the Interstate Commerce Commission discloses, in a manner, the extremes to which the Government is inclined to go in according relief to the agricultural communities of the United States. In the past, efforts have been made to draw the United States Shipping Board into the controversy and to advocate ocean rates on grain and grain products such as will encourage a wider marketing of such agricultural products of the United States. In these instances it is recognized there has been an effort to use one utility of the country to bring relief to a particular class of citizens. Transportation experts very properly contend that there is no justice in effecting farm relief by any such method. It is realized that should it be determined to prescribe abnormally low freight rates on grain, the transportation companies must be allowed to increase the charge on other commodities, for the law is intended to protect the railroads as well as the shippers.

Such a means of bringing about farm relief is highly questionable in its effect after all. While it is known that low freight rates have at times developed markets, there is just as likely to result some absorption of the preference granted by such an indirect means. The

issue before the country is to render relief to the farmers of the United States. They have been laboring under high costs of farm lands, expensive production and a sagging market for their output. Reports compiled by the Department of Agriculture clearly indicate a very small net return in the operation of American farms. These reports show so that there has not been an appreciable improvement in the net returns for a number of years past. Emergency measures, such as discounting loans on the storage of cotton as attempted in the South during the past season, or the prescribing of unreasonably low rates on grain as in the Minnesota case, have not gone to the root of the trouble. Half-way reforms are frequently no better than no reform at all. The farm relief issue is still before the country and it must be met sooner or later, and met squarely upon its own merits.

### Boston's Transportation Problem

**T**HREE has been put up to the Massachusetts Legislature at its present session the question as to whether or not there should be continued, for a period of years, the existing policy of regulation and operation of the surface, subway and elevated railway transportation in the Greater Boston district. In the year 1918, due to unsettled economic and industrial conditions brought about by the war, it was declared impossible for the merged transportation lines in Boston and outlying cities and towns to continue their operation on the basis of the income then received, if stockholders and bond owners were to be protected. It was decided then to relieve the situation by establishing a trusteeship under direction of the Commonwealth, the law then passed fixing the term of this supervisory control at ten years. The act, which may be terminated after 1928, guarantees, in addition to fixed interest on preferred securities, a return which is now \$6 a share on the common stock.

It was declared at the time this legislation was pending that the properties taken over were highly overcapitalized, and that it would be impossible, even by the practice of rigid economies, to return the required dividend unless the revenues of the system were considerably increased. During the first year of the trusteeship a large deficit was incurred, partly due to the prevailing rate of fares, and partly because of the expenditures necessary for the purchase and repair of equipment and rolling stock. But thereafter, with additional revenues derived from increased charges, first placed at seven cents and finally at ten cents, operating expenses and at least part of the fixed depreciation charges have been met.

It is insisted by Representative Eliot Wadsworth, who has taken command of the ranks in the Legislature opposed to a continuance of the trusteeship, that the time has come when the properties of the transportation company should be turned back to the owners. He does not believe that the taxpayers of the metropolitan district should longer be held liable for the profitable operation of them. The emergency which existed in 1918 has passed, he insists, and he argues that the properties should be placed on a level with others privately owned.

In an interesting presentation of his reasons for opposing the proposal to continue the plan of trusteeship, Mr. Wadsworth declares that the public is not properly protected, and that there is no constitutional authority for the methods by which the people and industries of the State are made liable for possible future deficits, and eventually for the expense of necessary replacements. There is no assurance, he points out, that the present basis of fares will balance the budget of the system a decade hence, or a half century hence. His contention is that the investors in the properties and securities of the company should be required to assume the ordinary risks which investors in other enterprises are compelled to assume as a matter of course.

Incidental reference is made by Mr. Wadsworth to the hazards which the people of Massachusetts would assume if it were decided to continue the present plan of trusteeship for a term of years, because of the possibility that radical changes in methods of transportation may take place at any time. It is not impossible that the equipment of the Boston Elevated system may become obsolete and unproductive before another quarter century has passed. Certainly within that period ordinary depreciation will have wiped out the investment which the properties now represent, save for rights of way and tunnels. It is hardly convincing to argue that investments in productive industries and other public service enterprises are similarly threatened. They are, at least to an extent, but these others have behind them an asset which should always appreciate. That is the asset of goodwill and the impetus of a going and increasing business.

Perhaps it may be many years before the patronage of street car companies decreases to a material degree. But if it is ever appreciably increased it will be because the service rendered is improved and the favor of the public regained. This will be accomplished best, we believe, under the encouragement of private initiative and the rendering of efficient and acceptable service.

### A Soccer World Series

**T**HE recent announcement by the United States Football Association that a world series in association football, or soccer, as it is more commonly known, involving practically all the forty nations now playing the game, is to take place within a few years, directs attention anew to the broadening of the scope of athletics from a national to an international recognition. That sports have already accomplished a great deal in binding closer the bonds of friendship between nations is generally appreciated. But the organization and the probable holding of a series such as the one planned in soccer is, apparently, an indication that athletics are on the threshold of a new era of progress with almost unlimited opportunities ahead for promoting international good will.

Sport followers throughout the world have been waiting with more or less keen expectancy for some sort of organized athletic effort, internationally speaking, which should surpass in every way anything of a similar nature yet

attempted. The constant interchanges of athletic relations between nations had prepared them, in measure, at least, for the announcement which has come from the football association. And, indeed, it is not at all surprising to the majority that soccer should prove to be the sport in which the progressive step is to be taken. The game has a heavy following in England, Scotland, France, Spain, America and Bulgaria. And in the United States and Canada it has gained rapidly in popularity during the last few years. The essentials of skill and speed required to play soccer furnish a combination of varied action which appeals to the numerous athletic instincts prevalent throughout the world.

The value of a soccer world series in promoting international friendship can hardly be overestimated. Sport is a molder of good fellowship between individuals, so why not between nations? The series' aim is, primarily, to increase the popularity of soccer but the resultant benefits to the world in general should certainly be of more far-reaching import.

### Bright Colors to Build Business

**E**MERGING from an era of dull and uninventing colors, railroads, trolley lines, automobile manufacturers and others in the transportation field are turning to the several hues of the rainbow in which to array their new products, in the belief that the gay and vivid varnish will, in itself, be an asset in building up business. At the various motor shows during the past winter, variegated assortments of maroon, cream, buff, yellow, white, light blue and green cars were displayed to an admiring public, and dealers freely declared that in a short time the streets of American cities would present a kaleidoscopic effect with cars of every shade and hue flashing in the sunlight.

Trolley lines in increasing numbers are turning to the brighter colors, partly in an effort to attract patronage from the ubiquitous bus lines with which they are forced to compete in growing numbers. In the lead themselves in the utilization of gay colors, the motor coaches present a handsome, and in some instances a grotesque, appearance with their glistening bodies of light varnish, ornamented with contrasting stripes and lettering.

In the steamship field, the Canadian Pacific has returned to the use of white paint for its trans-Pacific "Empress" ships, and the great white liners, with their band of gold, will vie with those of the United Fruit Line in the Atlantic in carrying to foreign ports the cheerfulness of a glistening white hull.

Although the railroads have been slow to turn to the more brilliant colors in the matter of ornamentation, there have been for some time a few railroads which have painted their passenger cars a distinctive shade. Thus the tuscan red of the Pennsylvania, the yellow of the Milwaukee and of the North Western, the blue of the Wabash's leading train, and the use of colors by other roads—either as a fixed policy, or in the case of one specific train—has been a notable feature of these progressive lines. To conform to the color scheme of the railroad, or the individual train, the Pullman Company has painted its cars a similar color when operated regularly on the lines of these roads.

Thus with competing carriers on the highways, varnished in bright colors, the need for a more modern attitude toward this form of advertising has been impressed upon the railroads. It is not likely that the famous "Ghost Train," in its pure white, which the New York & New England made famous thirty years ago, will be attempted, nor even that art commissions will be appointed to contrive harmonious color effects, as was done in the case of Kansas City's street cars. Yet there is reason to believe that the somber blacks and "brewster greens" of rail coaches and the dirty black of their locomotives will presently yield to brighter colors, and that rail terminals may present the appearance of a motor salon, with the cars and engines of the several roads using the station standing on adjacent tracks, resplendent in their bright colorings. Surely the effect on traffic would be beneficial, and there is every reason to believe that employees would feel a deeper sense of pride and satisfaction in being assigned to handle equipment of this character.

### Editorial Notes

Of more than local interest is the national number of the Montreal Herald, recently published in large magazine form and containing some 130 pages. Fra Allan MacKay, dean of McGill College, McGill University, Montreal, writes in an article therein under the caption, "The Meaning of Canada, 1867-1927": "The people of Canada are in the midst of the venture of building a great nation 3000 miles long and 200 miles wide which will keep the emblems of peace, friendship and freedom on high from Occident to Orient." This attempt to maintain a single nation some have regarded as quixotic and impossible, but such, says Dr. MacKay, really fail entirely to understand the meaning of Canada and to appreciate the character and the history of the Canadian people and the intriguingly unique part which Canada now seems destined to play in the future history of nations. This is his vision of what the years to come hold for the Dominion:

The people of Canada are even now standing on one of the highest hillocks of human civilization, with one of the most marvelous prospects of the future which has ever been offered to any nation in history.

In paying a tribute in the House of Commons to the American bluejackets who signaled the American and British warships to start firing on the Cantonese at Nanking, thus saving the foreign residents on Socony Hill, Sir Austen Chamberlain did more than merely recognize a wisely taken decision. "I have not the least doubt that this timely communication with the warships and their timely action alone saved the British and Americans who took refuge on the hill," he declared. The courtesy shown in thus publicly appreciating the efforts of the United States to safeguard the rights of foreign residents should exercise its part in arousing good will among some of the parties involved in the Chinese situation to offset the ill will manifested in other directions.

### The Learned Blacksmith

**T**HE blacksmith, in the past, has fared so well at the hands of the musician, the painter and the poet that he should have no cause for complaint if in other fields of fame—the political, to wit—pre-eminence has fallen rather to his brother craftsmen, the goldsmith and the silversmith. But this post-war period has turned many tables, and today the blacksmith has blossomed into a political prestige that the wealthiest of medieval goldsmith-bankers would scarcely have presumed to emulate. He has, in short, presented the world with the two most striking political personages of the day—Mussolini, the son of a blacksmith of Romagna, and Masaryk, once a blacksmith in his own right.

How willingly would America have cherished some brawny-armed son of the smithy among her hero-presidents, as an emblem of the ideals on which she has raised her nationhood! One could almost have wished that Abraham had wielded the sledge rather than the ax—so well would he have grazed the anvil and the romance that surrounds the forge.

Nevertheless, America once raised a blacksmith, whose name and activities were carried the length and breadth of the land and across the Atlantic to all the countries of Europe. Fifty years ago or more all the world knew of Elihu Burritt, "The Learned Blacksmith." Everyone had read how he went to Europe as the apostle of world peace, and pushed his mission with such energy and ability that by the late forties people already saw upon the political horizon a rudimentary form of a league of nations. But little of these stirring exploits is remembered today.

Indeed Burritt and his works might still have lain hidden in the obscure recesses of history but for the lengthy and ever-active memory of the American Antiquarian Society. As it happened, on a certain day in 1837, Burritt left his home in New Britain, Conn., and walked all the way to Boston, hoping to board a ship sailing for European ports. Defeated in his purpose, he walked on to Worcester, Mass., and there found work at a forge and, what interested him more, a fine collection of books of many languages, assembled by this same American Antiquarian Society. And so began a happy association with the society which in those days helped the young blacksmith to sudden and unexpected fame, and today has served to rescue him from unmerited oblivion.

Through the painstaking researches of Robert K. Shaw of Worcester, on behalf of the Antiquarian Society, it is now possible to arrive at a fairly comprehensive view of Burritt's activities, from the early New Britain days when, installed in the hayloft with a nail keg for a chair and a lime cask for table, he wrote out his fervid antislavery warnings to the South, to the triumphant moment in 1849 when, stepping up to the platform of the second World Peace Congress in Paris, he received a truly memorable welcome from the delegates assembled, as one who had borne no inconsiderable share of the responsibility for bringing that Congress about.

Burritt began to absorb the international point of view in his own peculiar manner. As a lad apprenticed to the smithy, he taught himself as many languages as he could find books to supply the necessary instruction. Mr. Shaw records a remarkable instance of the linguistic prowess he developed, when a document, written in a dialect of the South Sea Islands relating to a claim for marine insurance, was sent to him for translation.

It had nonplussed the best expert knowledge of Boston and Cambridge, but Burritt returned it duly deciphered, and incidentally refused to accept for his pains any more remuneration than he would have earned in the time at the forge. It was this love of languages that first took him to the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, and that soon after thrust him into the limelight of fame.

A letter describing how he learned his languages at the

forge, and requesting work as a translator, was written to a friend and thence forwarded to Governor Everett, who was so impressed by it that he unfolded its story to a Boston newspaper and the reputation of "The Learned Blacksmith" was made.

But the reputation was merely the first step to higher things. Soon after, Burritt founded a weekly newspaper, the *Christian Citizen*, devoted to the cause of peace, temperance and antislavery—the first American newspaper, he claimed, to espouse seriously the cause of peace. His next step was the inauguration of that strangely modern form of propaganda, the "Olive Leaf Mission." This consisted of short articles on peace sent in at regular intervals to ten or fifteen newspapers, each article being stamped with the figure of a dove bearing an olive leaf in its beak.

This propaganda, begun in a small way in Worcester, he afterward continued on a large scale in Europe, where he founded over 100 Olive Leaf Societies to work for the cause of peace. From these societies were issued peace articles, translated into seven languages, and printed in the newspapers of all the leading European countries. "Thus," wrote Burritt, "several millions of minds, in all these countries, were kept continuously under the dropping of ideas, facts and doctrines, which fell upon them as surely as the dew of heaven."

Idiot though he was, Burritt was a practical enough organizer to set himself realizable aims and to adopt practicable methods. When he preached the abolition of slavery, he advised freeing the slaves gradually and compensating their owners through the sale of western public lands.

When, during one of his many visits to Britain, he addressed 150 meetings throughout the country on Ocean Penny Postage, he advocated a reform that actually went into force in 1872. And when he threw all his energies into preparing for the annual World Peace Congresses, beginning with that of Brussels in 1848, he was working for no vague dream of universal concord, but for a definite peace program, known at the time as "Stipulated Arbitration," in other words, peace by a series of treaties between nations to settle by arbitration, rather than by appeal to arms.

The time may have been full early for such proposals—though some of Europe's most distinguished figures, among them Richard Cobden, de Tocqueville and Victor Hugo, were among their active supporters—yet it is significant that when, during the third congress, at Frankfurt, war broke out between Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, Burritt and two other delegates were requested to arbitrate in the dispute, and no doubt would have carried out their mission satisfactorily had not the arrival of Austrian troops on the scene put arbitration out of the question.

Moreover, when a fourth congress met in London in 1851, the unanimity and sincerity of the delegates were so marked that it was felt at the time that the age of universal peace had at last become a practical possibility. "A beautiful spirit of fraternal unanimity," wrote Burritt, "pervaded the proceedings of the congress, and no one who took part in them will be likely to forget the occasion as long as he lives."

If the conferences came to an end with the French coup d'état of 1851 and the Crimean War, never to be revived, still it cannot be doubted that those early peace efforts, in which Burritt played so striking a rôle, made easier the path of organized peace when, after the Great War, the nations resumed their aspirations to that end. And when at Geneva, or some other hall of peace, the gallery of great apostles of peace shall be some day assembled, there will be scarcely any name more worthy of inclusion in their midst than that of Elihu Burritt, America's "Learned Blacksmith."

H. J. S.

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

**I**MPORTANT reforms affecting the composition and activities of the police force have recently been introduced in Italy. The functions of the police are to be based on a rule which was not recognized by the old-fashioned Liberal doctrine, which regarded the executive power, of which the police forms a part, merely as an instrument in the hands of the other powers of the state. In fact, the police, under the present Italian régime, ceases to be primarily an instrument imposing limits to individual liberty in the greater interests of society and becomes before all things the protector of the state and "the assurer of an undisturbed life and the peaceful development of the political, social and economic order which constitute the essence of the Fascist régime."

The most interesting innovation in the reform consists in the establishment of a department of political police "to follow the subversive activities of all sorts and conditions dangerous to the régime and to national interests." Closely connected with this is the decision that all porters or custodians of houses, shops, etc., shall be under the direct control of the Department of Public Safety—a connection which can hardly fail to earn them the reputation of being police spies. The necessity for every citizen to be provided with a paper establishing his identity is another measure obviously adopted more for political than for other reasons, while the extension of the application of police boundaries—sentence which usually implies residence in a convict island—to "persons who imperil national order" provides a formidable weapon against oppositional intrigue. The better protection of the coast and of the frontier, henceforth entrusted to the Fascist National Militia, and measures to prevent citizens unprovided with passports from leaving the country are also among the most important of the reform measures.

Like all other political bodies, the Fascist Party has to raise each year a considerable sum of money for its numerous activities, but in the absence of any precise rule for the proper raising of the party funds excesses have not infrequently been committed by overzealous Fascists, who forced individuals and institutions to make large contributions toward the party. The question has now been examined by the directorate of the party, and its decisions on this important subject have appeared in the Sheet Order of the party. The Fascists themselves, it is stated, must henceforth provide all the sums necessary for the party, and each Fascist will be required to aid